The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,528.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	June 1876.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1885	250	9th—Suez, &c.
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murray	3843	600	17th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	350	23rd—Suez, &c.
NIZAM	A. E. Barlow	2725	450	30th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marseilles, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Marseilles, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd June 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 12th June 1876, at 3 P.M., from Marseilles.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. PESHAWUR, Captain C. A. White, (3,752 Tons and 600 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 9th June 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th May 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
Tons H.P.			
EUROPA	2277 474	22d April.	29th April. 8th June.
INDIA	2289 500	20th May.	27th May. 19th July.
MACEDONIA	2373 486	17th June.	24th June. 10th August.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

	Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.	Suez.
First Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve month of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HIBBERT'S

HEALTH-GIVING

SALINE.

As supplied through the War Office to the Ashantee Expedition.

AND highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its peculiar properties, in that it assists and does not prostrate nature.

It prevents and cures fevers by its cooling and invigorating action on the blood. The disturbed stomach is quieted and the secretions are promoted by its use. It immediately relieves Sick Headache, Heartburn, Flatulency and Acidity.

By its influence the liver, whether irritable or torpid, is soothed or roused into healthy action, thus removing the consequent train of Nervous Disorders, Mental Depression, &c.

Gently clearing all obstructive matter from the bowels, without pain, it is invaluable in case of Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is especially adapted for use in India and the Colonies as a preserver of health.

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOW SELLING AT

TREACHER & CO.'S SEVERAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Subject to 10 per cent. discount for Cash.

DRAB VULCANISED WATERPROOF COATS, Light, Durable and Reversible.

Length	44	46	48	50	inches.
Rupees	11·0	11·8	12·0	12·8	each.

Also LEGGINGS, per pair, Rs. 4-8, and COSMOPOLITAN CAPS, each Rs. 4.

The above are the *very best London Manufacture*, specially made for the Indian Market.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

EFFERVESCING SALINES FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

		Cash Prices.
Bishop's Citrate of Magnesia per bottle		Rs. 0 12
Hibbert's Health giving Saline	do.	,, 1 8
Hockin's Seidlitz Powder	do.	,, 1 12 and Rs. 3 8
Lamplough's Pyretic Saline	do.	,, 1 8 ,, 2 12

The Company's Stocks are received direct from the Manufacturers to ensure

FRESH AND GENUINE SUPPLIES.

COOLING AND REFRESHING DRINKS

may be made

by mixing with any of the above

OUR WELL KNOWN

LEMON OR GINGER SYRUPS.

Cash Price, per Bottle, Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-8.

SODAIC GAZOGENE AND SEIDLITZ POWDERS LEMON AND GINGER KALIS.

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, PINEAPPLE, RED AND BLACK CURRANT, SYRUPS AND ESSENCES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTE THE TEMPERATURE.

THERMOMETERS.

BATH OR BREWING, 8 in.	metal scale, in japanned case	2 12
DRAWING-ROOM, 10 ,,	Enamel tube in copper case.	5 0
,, 4 ,,	Ivory Anchor shaped ,,	1 0
,, 8 ,,	,, scale on Papier-Mache	4 0
,, 7 and 8 ,,	,, ,,	7 8

Fahr. and Cent. graduations.

HOUSE, 8 in. Scale on Boxwood	1 8
POCKET, 4 in. Ivory Scale, Fahr. and Cent. graduations, in revolving German Silver case	8 0
POCKET, 6 in. ,, ,,	10 0

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

MAXIMUM, Enamel tubes, metal scale on boxwood	8 0
MINIMUM, ,, to correspond	4 8

(*An excellent pair for general use.*)

MAXIMUM STANDARD (Professor Phillips'), Engine divided stem, mounted on indelible porcelain scale, on oak frame	18 0
MINIMUM ,, to correspond	18 0
MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM, Solar and Terrestrial Radiation, on brass pede tals, complete, each	20 0
MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM, the pair, in neat pocket mahogany case, as desirned expressly for the late *Dr. Livingstone*. They are divided on the stem, and cannot be injured in travelling, unless by actual breakage	34 0
MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM, combined, (Six's principle) shows present temperature and registerst past extremes of heat and cold, boxwood scale, in japanned case, with magnet	11 0

Chemical, Clinical and Ice-Machine Thermometers.

Aneroid and Mercurial Barometers.
Rain Gauges, Hygrometers, Ozonometers.
Magnetic Compasses and Sun-dials.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
IMPORTERS OF
METEOROLOGICAL, PHILOSOPHICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

(Revised and Reprinted from the "Bombay Gazette.")

Price—One Rupee.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—One Rupee.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. AVA, 2,600 Tons, 346 H.P., Commander C. M. H. Day, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 8th June 1876, at 5 P.M.

June.		June.	
Leaves BOMBAY	8	Leaves Madras	23
,, Carwar	10	,, Musulipatam	24
,, Narakel	14	,, Coconada	25
,, Mangalore	14	,, Vizagapatam	26
,, Tuticorin	16	,, Bimlipatam	26
,, Colombo	17	,, Gopalpore	27
,, Negapatam	20	,, False Point	28
,, Pondicherry	21	Arrives CALCUTTA	30

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontinak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 839 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 14th June 1876, at 4 P.M.

June.		July.	
Leaves BOMBAY	14	Leaves BUSSORAH	3
,, Kurrachee	18	,, Mahomerah	3
,, Muscat	23	,, Fao	5
,, Bunder Abbas	23	,, Bushire	5
,, Lingah	25	,, Lingah	9
,, Bushire	29	,, Bunder Abbas	11
,, Fao	29	,, Jask	12
,, Mahomerah	29	,, Guader	14
Arrives BUSSORAH	30	,, Kurrachee	18
		Arrives BOMBAY	22

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 10th June 1876, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 839 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 14th June 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	32	22	6	
Port Said	32	22	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children 3 to 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUBATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
RAJAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
ITALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUBATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For further particulars, rates of freight, &c., apply to the Agents-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, May 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, to sail about 5th July.
,, TRENTHAM HALL ,, 2nd August.
,, BRANKSOME HALL ,, 23rd August.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE ,, 16th September.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

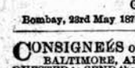
For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th May 1876.

TO LIVERPOOL.

SAILING ABOUT 10TH JUNE.



THE Powerful Steamer EUROPEAN, 2,647 Tons, 450 Horse Power, Captain Sidthorp, to be despatched as above, has accommodation for a limited number of First and Second Class Passengers.

TERMS { FIRST CLASS, Rs. 450. SECOND CLASS ,, 300.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., or GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 23rd May 1876.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. City of Baltimore.

Bombay, 6th June 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE S. S. EUROPA.

PASSENGERS are requested to be on board not later than 5-30 P.M. TO-DAY, as the Steamer sails punctually at 6 o'clock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 7th June 1876. Agents.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.

NOW landing and FOR SALE in lots to suit (60 CASES) only of the celebrated ORANGE LEAF TOBACCO, Crop '75.

June 7th, 1876.

FOR SALE, at ANGUS SON & Co.'s, 5, Forbes Street:—

Batty's Mixed Pickles.
Do. Piccalilli.
Do. Onions.
Do. Nabob Pickles.
Do. &c. Sauce.

Also a few cases Lime Juice Cordial, Brand "James Heddle," Leith.

TO BE LET, from the 1st July, the BUNGALOW No. 80, at Malabar Hill, with a large Compound and a neatly laid out Garden, now in the occupation of Dr. Jost. For Rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a SPACIOUS RESIDENCE in Rampart Row, one of the best in the Fort. Rent very moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices on THURSDAY, the 15th June, 1876, at 4 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To elect a member of the Town Council in the room of Mr. J. M. Maclean, resigned.
2. Government Resolution, No. 1656, dated 17th May, 1876, General Department, accepting Dr. Hewlett's resignation of his appointment as a member of the Municipal Corporation and the Town Council. Ditto Notification, dated 31st May 1876, of the appointment of Sir Frank H. Souzer, Kt., C.S.I., vice Dr. Hewlett, resigned.
3. Sanction to be asked to the expenditure of Rs 4,073 for the construction of Municipal Sweepers' Quarters at Colaba.
4. Sanction to be asked to the increase of the grant for the current year on account of "Contingencies for extinguishing Fires" (Section III., Fire Brigade Budget) from Rs. 1,250 to Rs. 4,200 to meet extra charges for compensation to the Police for damage done to their clothing at recent large fires and for pay of Bustees ditto.
5. Sanction to be asked to the expenditure of Rs. 8,330 to defray the cost of filling in Pydonee Dipping-Well and erecting on its site a Cistern with ventilator.
6. Sanction to be asked to an outlay of Rs. 16,000 for stores required for the Fire Brigade.
7. Sanction to be asked to the expenditure of Rs. 10,000 from the cash balance for the filling in of portions of the New Burying Ground, Arthur Road.
8. Sanction to be asked to the payment from the cash balance of the following sums, granted by the Town Council under the Pension Rules, Rs. 148-4-1, compassionate allowance to Sonabai, widow of Wasoolew Manockjee, late a Clerk in the Executive Engineer's Office; Rs. 232-12-8 gratuity to Babajee Gunesh, and Rs. 270, ditto to Nundlall Lalla, Sub-Inspectors in the Health Department who from age and infirmity are unfit for further duty.
9. Sanction to be asked under Section 187 of Act III. of 1872 to the construction at the expense of the owners of adjoining property of a small drain at Chewoolwady, near Breach Candy Road.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 7th June 1876.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 184 of 1876.

DORABJEE CURSETJEE PATELL, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Todd Street, within the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

SORABJEE MUNCHERJEE GARWALLA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing in a house near Chera Bazar, outside the Fort, and EDULJEE CURSETJEE CHINIMINEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, at present in Belgium, carrying on business in Bombay by means of his duly constituted Attorney DADABHOY CURSEJEE CHINIMINEE ..... Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of June inst., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon (noon and by virtue of a Warrant for the attachment of moveable property issued on the 6th day of June, inst., in the above suit) will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay, the undermentioned MOVEABLE PROPERTY of the abovenamed Defendant, Eduljee Cursetjee Chiminince.

Whereas by an attachment of Shares dated the 1st day of May 1876, and issued in pursuance of the Order of the Honorable Mr. Justice GREEN, dated the 26th day of April 1876, the following Shares were attached, namely, shares Nos. 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699 and 700 of the Broach Mills Company, Limited, and belonging to the Defendant Eduljee Cursetjee Chiminince. It was ordered that the Defendants should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rupees Seven Hundred and Twenty-Four and Pies Three for debt and the costs of this Suit when taxed.

The Sale will extend only to the right, title and interest of the said defendant, Eduljee Cursetjee Chiminince, in the above specified property.

The Shares to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

T. BLANEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

DORABJEE CURSETJEE PATELL,
The Plaintiff in person.
Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 7th June 1876.

COOPER & COMPANY,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Bradshaw's Continental Guide for May 1876	2 4
Roberts' Theory and Practice of Medicine, 2nd edn.	11 4
The Suez Canal; by F. De Lesseps	6 12
The Industrial Arts, Historical Sketches	4 12
Half-Length Portraits; by Gibson Craig	3 2
Contemporary Evolution; by St. Geo. Mivart	4 12
Half-Hours in the Tiny World	2 4
The Lion in the Path; by Saunders	3 12
Daniel Deronda, Book IV	3 4
Half Hours in the Far East	2 4
French Political Leaders; by Edward King	3 12
Lord Lytton's Dramatic Works, Vols. 2	5 8
Defective Hearing; by J. Keene	1 12
True Tales about India	2 0
Duties of Officers and Markers in Company and Battalion; by Capt. Wm. D. Miller	1 12
The Musician's Pocket Manual; by T. Cousins	1 4
Mandalay to Momein; by John Anderson	13 4
Law Dictionary; by H. N. Morley and G. C. Whiteley	12 8
Lithotomy and Extraction of Stone; by P. Harris, M.D.	6 12
Narratives of the Mission to Tibet, and of the Journey to Lhasa; by C. R. Markham, C. B.	13 4
Language and its study; by Wm. D. Whitney	8 4
Through and Through the Tropics; by F. Vincent	6 12
Our Indian Empire; by Rev. S. Norwood	4 12
White Ladies; by Mrs. Oliphant	3 12
The Best of Husbands; by James Payn	3 12
Walter's Word; by James Payn	3 12
Recent Advances in Physical Science; by F. G. Tait	5 12
Thoughts on Arts, Philosophy, and Religion; by Dobell	4 12
England to India by Rail; by S. Mobean	2 8
Hindu Thought; by Wm. A. Leonard	1 4
The Fall in the Price of Silver; by E. Seyd	1 12

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette*.

YOUNGER'S PALE ALE in Quarts, ex-BRANKSOME HALL, Rs. 18 per cask of four dozens, at the Godowns of C. MACDONALD and Co.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, with attendance for Two Bachelors or a Married Couple, Rs. 100 per month, at Mazagon. "X." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a good BROUGHAM HORSE, Rs. 250 or Rs. 300. Apply first by letter "A. B.," care of *Gazette* Office.

WANTED, by a RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN, an engagement to accompany a Lady or to take entire charge of Children going to England. No return passage required. Apply "A. N.," *Bombay Gazette*.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from 11th June to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET:
Bordeaux;
An excellent Cup Wine,
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 9-8.

CLARET:
Petit Medoc;
A sound agreeable Breakfast Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 12-0,
Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-0.

CLARET:
Medoc;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 15-0.
Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 9-0.

CLARET:
Chateau Lagrange;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 20.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 11.

CLARET:
Chateau La Rose;
Afine full-bodied Dinner Wine,
Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs. 20-0.
Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 14-0.

CLARET:
Chateau Margaux;
Rich, old, and very fragrant.
Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs. 30-0.
Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 16-0.

These Brands have been known throughout Western India for many years as of the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF ELECTRO-PLATED

DOUBLE WALLED ICE JUGS.

These Jugs being formed of 2 vessels (one inside the other) preserve Iced Drinks, Champagne, Claret Cup, &c., at a low temperature for hours, the chamber between the two vessels acting as a non-conductor of heat.

The designs are elegant, and the Electro-plating of good quality. Prices from Rs. 28 to Rs. 56.

ICE PAILS,
ALL ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 30 to Rs. 40.

ICE PAILS,
GLASS-MOUNTED WITH ELECTRO-PLATE,
Rs. 12 to Rs. 20.

THE LATEST NOVELTY,
OAK ICE PAILS,
MOUNTED IN ELECTRO-PLATE,
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 25.

ICE CLAWS AND TONGS,
From Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 10-8.

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1ST AND 2ND SERIES, AND ADDITIONAL VERSES, COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME; CLOTH EXTRA, GILT EDGES, Rs. 6; OR POST FREE, Rs. 6-8.

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SUPERIOR WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S

Special Textures for Indian Wear.

		Cash. Rs.	as.	Credit. Rs.	as.
Fine Drab Vulcanized Cambric, Light, Strong, and Durable	Coats ...	12	8	14	0
	Suits ...	20	0	23	0
Best Drab Vulcanized Nainsook, the Lightest Material manufactured that can be relied on	Coats ...	15	0	17	0
	Suits ...	23	0	26	0
Drab Fine Twilled Cambric—Double Texture, the Waterproof Solution between Two Substances of Cloth, warranted not to stick. The most durable Waterproof Coat manufactured	Coats ...	25	0	27	0
Extra Stout ditto ditto	Coats ..	25	0	27	0
Waterproof Sheeting, 72 inches wide, any length cut	Per yard.	6	8	7	8
Waterproof Sheets, fitted with Brass Eyelets; these will be found most useful in the Districts	8 ft. by 6	25	0	28	0
	10 ,, by 6	30	0	34	0
UMBRELLAS. Best Brown Silk—Strong Pargon Frames	Gent's...	11	8	13	0
Ditto do. do.	Ladies'	9	8	10	8
Strong Alpaca	Gent's...	6	8	7	8

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MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS, to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the *elite* of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

The price lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Nobility and Gentry of this Presidency, comprising members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas, Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavor and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

Names of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1lb to 15lbs. Rs.	as.	From 15 lbs. and upwards. Rs.	as.	Wholesale in bulk in chests of 80 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1	12	1	10	☞ Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c., liberally dealt with.
Orange Pekoe	1	10	1	8	
Pekoe Extra Fine	1	10	1	8	
Holta Mixture	1	10	1	8	
Bynauth Mixture	1	10	1	8	
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1	8	1	6	
Souchong	1	6	1	4	
Royal Family Mixture	1	2	1	0	

☞ To ensure prompt despatch, orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good References.

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No. 24, Church Gate Street, opposite the *Times of India* Office.

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TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COATS D. B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear	Rs.	16 to	20
SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS	,,	25 to	30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto	,,	35 to	40
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Coatings, ditto ditto	,,	45 to	60

JUST ARRIVED,

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.

WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.

For Suits, send size of chest, Height and Rs. 27
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PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, CORDOVA, LIMA.
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THE HIGHEST CLASS MEDAL AWARD

ADAMS'S REVOLVER.

Improved Department.
Prize Cartridges, &c.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. J. N. Petit & Co. are APPOINTED AGENTS of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAHNGIR EDULJI DAVAR,
Secretary.

No. 31, Meadow Street, Bombay, 3rd June 1876.

NOTICE.

THE ABKARI and TOLL FARMS of this Collectorate, and the ABKARI FARMS of the DANG COUNTRY, will be put up to AUCTION at the Collector's Kutchery, at DHULIA, on THURSDAY, the 15th June 1876, at 12 o'clock.

W. H. PROPERT,
Collector of Khandesh.

Office of the Collector of Khandesh, Camp Lambkani, 2nd June 1876.

NOTICE.

ANY persons having CLAIMS against, or indebted to, the ESTATE of the late CAPTAIN GEORGE FRANCIS BLOWERS, Bombay Staff Corps, are REQUESTED to communicate with the Undersigned before the 5th July next, after which date no Claims will be attended to.

F. TEMPLE, Captain,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Nowgong, Bundelkhund, 2nd June 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Undersigned HAJEE JAN MAHOMED HAJEE LATIFF has contracted on the 22nd day of May 1876 with MAMON SOOLAMAN ESMAIL to purchase his HOUSES situate on the eastern side of Khundia Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Bhooles

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 7TH JUNE 1876.

THE report which we noticed yesterday as to Bar Silver having been bought in London under 52d. per oz. receives confirmation from a Reuter's telegram to hand this morning quoting 51¼d. Transactions have unquestionably taken place at this figure, which is equivalent to about 1s. 7¾d. per rupee, and should the full amount of the Council drafts be allotted in London to-day we may look for a further decline. From the course taken by STERLING EXCHANGE to-day, it is evident that on the part of the Banks the general impression has been in favor of a full allotment being made, but previous experience has shown us that on this point the Banks have not been much better informed than the outside public. The result will be known, however, by the time this is published, so that speculations respecting allotment or non-allotment are of little service. In the meantime it may be accepted that our present level here is based on what Councils are expected to go at, say about 1s. 8¼d. per rupee, and according as the allotments are made over or under that price or not made at all, will our market be guided, in the immediate future.

To-day the transactions have been limited to a very small compass both in buying and selling, but with the exception that 6 months' sight Bank Bills are still obtainable at the previous level of 1s. 8 7/16d. we call the market again 1/32d. easier. Closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8¼d. per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8 7-16d. ,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 8 11-32 to ¾d. ,,
Documents, 3 months' sight	1s. 8⅜ to 7-16d. ,,

On CALCUTTA the rate for demand drafts is still par, but there is less pressure to sell 60 days' sight which has accordingly recovered to 99-

For GOVERNMENT PAPER we make no change, prices being entirely nominal, say :—Fours, Rs. 100¾ to Rs. 101 ; Fours-and-a half, Rs. 101 Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103.

We notice that money still continues to flow towards the Bank of England, a payment of £137,000 having been made yesterday. It seems difficult to believe in money becoming cheaper in London than it now is, but to say the least there is no immediate prospect of an advance.

THE SHARE MARKET continues very active, especially for Spinning and Weaving shares which have again undergone an advance all round. In most instances the improvement ranges from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per share, but in some cases the movement is even greater, and although there can be little doubt that the late turn in the market is in a great measure speculative, it looks as if it might go still further. Bank of Bombays continue in request at a further improvement of a half per cent. Land Shares are steady but unaltered and Press Companies if anything, are the turn weaker.

COTTON.—Every day sees a contraction in the extent of business doing and the transactions to-day have been very moderate. A fair enquiry exists for Dhollera descriptions, especially low grades, and comparatively full rates have occasionally been paid, but it is evident these purchases are merely to complete shipments before the monson and the market cannot therefore be quoted generally stronger. Yesterday's receipts were 6,318 bales (chiefly by rail), making 27,568 bales for the five days.

FREIGHTS are steady and unaltered. By steamer for Liverpool we quote £2-2-6 and by Iron sailing ships £2-2-6 to £2 3 9, rates having been done to a fair extent at the former figure.

PIECE GOODS are very quiet and without quotable change in either price or position.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
300,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	101
32,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New	720
5,000	1,000	all	6 do.	Bank of Madras	1,200
30,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L.I., & China	300
40,000	9314	all	6p.ct	Comm'l & Shanghai Bank	300
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	195
40,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank of India	108 exd
60,000	250	all		Oriental Bank	480

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co	1,175
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	80
1,750	1,000	400	10 p.a.	Mazagon Land Co	550
5,000	400	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	245

RAILWAY COMPANIES

...	£20	21s 3d	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	287
	£20	10s 1½d	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	196
	£20	6s 7½d	do.	Ditto	79
	£20	1s 11½d	do.	Ditto	32
	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
	£18	19s 5d	15 do.	Do. New Shares	335

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	50 p.a*	Alexandra Spinning	1,150
1,000	1,000	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,000
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,500
700	1,000	all	50 p.a	Bombay United	1,205
400	250	all	10*	Bro ch Mills	165
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	875
2,500	2,000	all	100 p.a	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,085
1,500	1,250	all	62p.a	Fleming S. W. Co	1,110
1,400	1,000	all	60p.a*	Great Eastern	1,235
12,000	200	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	270
700	1,000	all	80p.a	Hindustan S. W. Co	1,110
750	1,000	all	65p.a	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,057
...	...	all	...	Khandesh Spinning	160
11,000	1,000	...	...	Khatao Mucsnjee S. & W. Co	1,015
500	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,150
...	...	500	75*	Manockjee J. Spinning	1,150
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,250
1,062	1,000	all	60p.a*	Morarjee Spinning	1,245
4,000	625	all	50p.a*	Oriental	810
600	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,240
2,500	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co	1,010
1,100	1,000	1,000	p.a	Soonderdas Spinning	1,000
500	1,000	250	125p.a	Do. do. 1/4 share	200

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

156	5,000	2,850	200 p.a	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,450
200	2,000	1,100	85 p.a	Albert Co. Kurrachee	815
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co	210
250	1,000	1,000	...	Allied Mills Co	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 p.a	Apollo Press Co	3,150
175	1,000	all	60	Bellary	810
156	500	all	35 p.a	Berar Company (New)	525
1,000	250	all	42 p.a	Indi n Press Co	250
400	250	all	8 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	90
600	1,000	all	75 p.a	Carwar Co	900
280	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	15
500	1,880	all	700 p.a	Colaba Press Co	3,200
500	200	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co	150
352	1,000	all	180 p.a	East India Press Co	950
150	2,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co	1,550
1,000	1,000	3,000	10 p.a	Forbes Cowasji Press Company	300
1,700	500	all	100 p.a	French Press Co	290
1,150	...	1,400	100 p.a	Imperial Press Co	410
3,125	400	350	45 p.a	Mofussil Press & Gin ning Co	350
800	9,000	2,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	1,250
120	-	1,500	250 p.a	Prince of W. Press	700
320	500	all	100 p.a	Sassoon's Press Co	525
100	500	750	45 p.a	Scinde Press Co	440
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600xd
665	1,000	..	125p.a*	Volkart's United Press Co.	880

* Per share, for the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	19,500	1500	240p.a	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,880
4,000	50	all	4 p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	60
830	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co	700
500	500	300	30p.a	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld	230
1,150	200	100	8 p.c	Malabar Company, Ld	70
15,000	50	all	4 p.c	Mechanics' Build'g Co	37
4,000	500	all	30 p.c	Treasher & Co	375 ex d
...	250	all	40 p.c	Vicgas Patent Slip	32

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 3rd June, 1876.

	Open, 430½ Miles.	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching		43,718	0	0
Merchandize		1,33,558	0	0
Telegraph		455	0	0
	Total Rs.	1,77,729	0	0
Corresponding week in May 1875.	Open 430½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		42,132	0	0
Merchandize		1,11,189	0	0
Telegraph		355	0	0
	Total Rs.	1,53,626	0	0
	Increase Rs.	24,103	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE JONA, 378 tons, Captain W. Kilgour, will sail to-day for Falmouth, with a cargo of 2,674 bales cotton.

THE S. S. NAGOTNA, 186 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cutch Coast and Bbownuggur, with a cargo of cotton, and fifty-four deck passengers.

THE SHIP GAINSBOROUGH, 973 tons, Captain J. Carter, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 19,463 Indian maunds and 39 scers salt, and general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. PATNA, 1,132 tons, Captain H. A. Street, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Colonel and Mrs. Mackenzie and seventy-three deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. PACHUMBA, 544 tons, Captain T. H. Frank, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For P. Gulf.—Mr. Baddasley and servant. For Kurrachee.—Mr. W. Spencer. For different ports.—Thirteen deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
7	Patna (s)	Street	Calcutta, M-s 12.
	Nagotna (s)	Nacoda	Bhownugg-r, June 5.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
7	Bredalbane	Cowley	San Francisco.
	Marlborough	Samson	Calcutta.
	Astromer	Edgar	Sharpness.
	Hoogly	Sellers	Falmouth.
	Pachumba (s)	Frank	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Gainsborough, Carter, to Calcutta.
Barque Jona, Kilgour, to Falmouth.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Border Chieftain, to Marseilles.
Steamer Mula, to Tuticorin and Colombo.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

June. S Madura (s) ..... Gavin ..... Bombay, May 13.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Europa s—20 loose and 102 bundles iron gastubes 4 boxes Hoosen Heptoola and Co.
Co'la s—1 bundle hoop iron, Joseph Seares.

FROM LONDON.

Cornwallis—2104 bars and 720 bundles iron bars, J M Mosilla-Travancore s—15 cases claret and 10 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co
Galatea s—1 cask padlocks, Muncherjee Pallonjee and Co.
Timor s—13 packages hardware, Bhoy Meya Ebrahim.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Batavia s—247 cases brandy, The London A and A Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 7.

For LIVERPOOL.

Britannia,—42 bales cotton, Nemchund Gullachund ; 27 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co ; 88 bales cotton, Poonja Jewraj ; 25 bales cotton, Curumsee Framjee ; 60 bales cotton, Jehanmall Dayschund.
Hospodar,—300 cwts coir yarn, Royjee Amerchund ; 62 bales cotton, Govindbhoy Mookhund ; 58 bales cotton, Ludhabhoy Cassumbhoy ; 200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 116 bales cotton, Munsookbhoy Bhagoobhoy ; 100 bales cotton, Vurdhman Pooney and Co.
British Army,—85 bales cotton, Tricomjee Nemdass ; 450 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 400 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
Stornoway,—325 bags myrabollams, Soorjee Jeewandass ; 8bales, cotton, Vuthdass Manchund.
Knight Companion,—200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 30 bales cotton, Oomalee Keswdass.
Euro-an s—84 bales wool Finlay, Scott and Co ; 5 bales cotton, Dhrumsey Morjee ; 42 bales cotton, Nursey Tricall ; 48 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Pasweer ; 156 bales cotton, Lowjee Jadowjee ; 52 bales cotton, Moorarjee Hurry ; 205 bales cotton, Girdhur'all Futtechund ; 21 bales cotton, Muncchbhoy Phascobhoy ; 5 bales cotton, Ramdyal Kunayatall ; 66 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Curseejee ; 62 bales cotton, Mashall Tokersee 140 cwts coir yarn, Madowjee Ghella ; 61 bales wool, Hurjeevan Vussonjee ; 78 bales cotton, Tricomjee Nemedass ; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 58 bales cotton, Polly and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass ; 41 bales cotton, Vurdhman Takersy ; 19 bales cotton, Ruttow Lowjee.
City of Baltimore s—1,892 bags wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhaxraj ; 50 bales cotton, Hurridass Gunjee.
Europa s—26 bales wool, Sewjee Lalljee ; 11 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass ; 70 bales cotton, Veneehund Joytadass ; 464 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 49 bales cotton, Kavildass Tricomdass ; 68 cwts, coir yarn, Talub Arbee.

FOR LONDON.

Star of Germany, 50 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Border Chieftain s—1,500 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Geelong s—125 boxes silver coin, The Oriental Bank Corporation.

FOR HAVRE.

Lucy A'Nickels, 600 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

John Clark, 46 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR HONKONG.

Peshawar s—200 baskets onions, Mamee Cassum ; 60 cwts Sumadastone, Abdool Hoosun Nessamally ; 60 packages cloves, Currimbhoy Ebrum ; 6 cases Rimmers and 1 case heerabol, Joomabhoy Lalljee ; 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon ; 5 bales cotton; Goolamhoosen Johnmahamed ; 58 bales cotton, Curseejee Bomanjee and Co ; 51 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 15 bales twist, Curomdass Lallundass ; 20 bales twist, Jairambhoy Peerbhoy ; 7 cases peacock feathers, Ruzubally Allyruza ; 10½ chests opium, Gungabux Chajooram.

HIGH COURT.—STH JUNE.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

223-76—Mr Fletcher Elizabeth Brown, vs Stephen Brown.

LONG CAUSES.

5-75—In person—Dadamey a Noormahomed vs Goolbebee, widow —Khunderao and M—Prescot and Winter—Part heard.
14-74—Pestonjee K—Pur-hotum Mooljee vs Valloo Dhamjee —Rimington Hard L—Part heard.
80-76—Lyoch and Tobin—Shewlingapa Bussappa Jerlee, vs Pirgie Madhowje and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
95-76—Macfarlane and Pollock—Hajee Ahmed, Ahmed Haji Esmail—Jefferson and Pinto.
68-76—Sharpurjee and Thamjeejee—Khoja Abdoolla Mussani vs Khoja Sulleman Khaklani—Tyabjee and Sayani.
81-76—Prescot and Winter—Thomas Grieve Young vs Bomanjee Shapoorjee Ardaseer Framjee.
848-75—Shamrao Pandoorang—Rao Bhaskor Madon S vs Munjeeh Raghunath and another—Pestonjee Kavasjee.
46-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Hurnath Wagga vs Zeek-ria Ayub and another.
170-75—Prescott and Winter—Dayabhoy Tribovandass vs Harabai, widow and others—Fletcher and Smith.
480-75—Macfarlane and Pollock—Moorarjee Topun and others vs Sodhe Valloo Appa and others—In person.
622-75—Prescot and Winter—Hajee Oomer Jahn Mahomed vs Alfred Charles Cook.
61-76—Colaco Lynch and Owen—Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, vs Hajee Currim Mahom l—In person.
62-76—In person—Tricumjee Morarjee, vs Bhawoodin Fasladen—H. Bicknell.
83-76—Tyabji and Sayani—Goculdass Jugmohundass, vs Ladcore bai widow.

(Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

666-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Assoo Runmull and others vs Mowjee Cullianjee and others—Lynch and Tobin —Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

FOR JUDGEMENT.

556-74—Fletcher and Smith—Heerjeebhoy Jeena, vs Tribhowan Jaw Nuthoobhoy Shopuri and Thacurdass.
609-74—Chalk and Turner—Bhimabai, widow and another vs Haje Aly Mahomed and others—Balcrishna and B. and Crawford and Boevey.

SUMMARY SUIT.

186-76—P Ravasge Mahomed Khan Atushkan, vs Abdool Satar Hajee Mahomed—Crawford and Boevy.

SHORT CAUSE.

227-76—Janardhun and G—Dinshaw Framjee Wadia vs Harishunker Bhaskerjee.

For Argument on Judge's Summons.

589-75—C Smale—L Huskel Tilker vs Dadajee alias Reuben Moosajee—Modjeeand Bomanjee.
624-75—Smale—Daya Sunda and others vs Dadajee alias Reuben Moosajee—Muljee and B.

LONG CAUSE.

87-76—Fletcher and Smith—Joseph A Shepherd vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Hearn and Cleveland—Part heard.

Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.

LONG CAUSES.

581-75—Chalk and Turner—Lalljee Jadowjee and another vs Purshotum Khetsey—Macfarlane and Pollock.—Part heard.
338-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L and Mortgage Bank vs Atmaram Madhowjee—Balkrishna and B.
415-75—H Hoban—Govindbhoy Nemchand vs Lilladhur Cullianjee and others—H Bicknell.
202-75—In person—Cowasjee Ardaseer Furdoonjee vs James Fergusson and Jeffreys and Payne.
671-75—M-Fletcher Lonchuba, widow vs Vena Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayane.
570-75—In person Ramnath Chintoba, vs Veero Ooka—Tyabji and Sayane.
316-75—Shapurje and Thacurdass Wadia Camp, and another vs St-phen Augustus Ralli and others—Jefferson and Pa ne.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 6th June 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	32 deg. Fah ..... 29·722
Temperature of the Air	86·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·5
Dew Point	74·3
Relative humidity of Air	·783
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	4·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	90·2
Minimum do. do	82·4
General Direction of wind	WSW, W, WNW, W, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	226

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 5.

Young, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

JUNE 6.

Singleton, Capt, Bombay 28th Regt N I, an duty, from Rajkote.
Young, Lieut, Bombay Staff Corps, an duty, from.—
Curtis, Lieut, Bombay R A, on duty, from Aden.
Haig, Major, Bombay R E, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 6.

Young, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty to Poona.
Young, Lieut, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Neemuch.

JUNE 7.

Haig, Major, Bombay R E, on leave to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 3.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Under Sec 2 of Act VI of 1866. and Sec 1 of Act XVI of 1867, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R M Plowden, C.S. Inspector-General of Police, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab during the absence of Mr C Boulnois or until further orders.

Col DeS Barrow, Dist Supt of Police of the 1st grade in Oudh, to be Inspr-Genl of Police in Oudh and ex-officio Depy Secy to the Chief Comsr in the Police Dept, with effect from the 25th April last, vice Lt-Col R H M Aitken, v. c.

Mr A E Campbell, Depy Comr of the 3rd grade in Assam, to officiate as Depy Comsr of the 2nd grade during the absence on furlough of Mr G G R McWilliam or until further orders.

Surgn J Lloyd, M D, Offg Civil Surgn of Unao in Oudh, to be a Civil Surgn with effect from the 3rd March last, vice Surgn P J Heffernan, dece sed.

The Revd Kingston Egan Barrow, M A, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 24th instant.

Mr Barrow is appointed to officiate, temporarily as Chaplain of Lucknow Cantonments.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Three months, privilge leave of absence is granted to Mr H B Medlicott, Supt of the Geological Survey of India, from the 20th proximo, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr W T Blanford, Senior Depy Supt, is appointed to officiate as Supt of the Geological Survey of India during the absence on leave of Mr Medlicott, or until further orders.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Maj W Anderson, Madras S C, to be 2nd in Command Malwa Bheel Corps, with effect from the date of taking charge, vice Maj Miller.

In modification of the latter portion of the notification of this Dept, No. 854 G dated 10th April 1876, Surgn W A Simmonds, of the Bengal Medl Dept, is appointed to officiate as Medl Officer in charge of the Mhow Brigade Field Force, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and for such time as Surgn Simmonds may be employed at Bhurtpore, or until further orders.

Surgn R Caldecott, Offg Field Asst, in charge of the 1st Regt, Central India Horse, by Notification No 845G, dated 8th March 1876, to continue to officiate as Medl Officer in charge of the 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, until relieved by Surgn Keegan on furlough.

Surgn A Barclay, of the Bengal Medl Establishment, to officiate as Medl Officer in charge of the 1st Regt, Central India Horse, with effect from the date of taking charge and until relieved by Surgn Caldecott.

Lt N C Martelli, Offg Field Asst, 3rd class, and Offg Asst to the Agent to the Govr Genl for Rajpootana, to officiate as Mag of Aboo and Asst to the Genl Supt of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee, with effect from the date of taking charge, vice Capt Bayley.

The Hon'ble R A Dalyell, Offg Chief Comsr of Mysore and Coorg, is granted 2 months and 7 days' privilege leave with effect from the 6th June 1876, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved of his present duties.

The following Station orders issued by Col H L Campbell, Comdg at Deolee, dated 12th Jan 1876, is confirmed :

On the departure on duty of Surgn-Maj F W A De Fabeck, Deolee Irregular Force, Surgn-Maj R Mantell, 9th Bengal Cavalry, to take over medical charge of the Deolee Brigade Force.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Conductor Zachariah Holland, of the Ordnance Comst Dept, is allowed leave of absence for six months with effect from the 21st March 1876, or from such date as he may have availed himself of it, to visit Agra and Ferozepore on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officer, who has been permitted to exchange with Lt W E L Morgan, of the Royal Engrs, reported his arrival on the date specified :—

Lt F F Maxwell, Mate of Artl, at Bombay, 6th Feb 1876.

The undermentioned officers and Warrant Officer have reported their departure on the dates specified :—

Lt-Col (Br Col) J T Norgate, of the Bengal S C, G G O No 170 of 1876, "Cathar," 21st April 1876, from Calcutta.

Lt-Col (Bt Col) P J Stephenson, of the Bengal S C, G G O No 417 of 1876, "Khedive," 2nd May 1876, from Calcutta.

Lt-Col (Bt Col) G R Westmacott, of the Bengal S C, G G O No 297 of 1876, "Batavia," 1st May 1876, from Bombay.

Lt-Col W T Fagan, of the General S C, G G O No. 341 of 1876, —"Khedive," 2nd May 1876, from Calcutta.

Surgn-Maj W Moir, of the Medl Dept G G O No 268 of 1876, "Viceroy" 24th April 1876, from Calcutta.

Depy Comsy and Honorary Capt P Rubie, of the Army Commissariat Dept, "Duke of Lancaster" 7th May 1876, from Calcutta.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal S C, having completed 10 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Maj from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 341 of 1876, 28th Sept 1866, subject to H M's approval :—

Capt Edward Temple and Capt Benjamin Jerrad Parsons, 15th May 1876.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	June 9	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 7	11-0 A.M.	6-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 7	11-0 A.M.	1-30 P.M.
China	,, 12	3-0 P.M.	No afte.
Zanzibar	,, 9	3-30 P.M.	By packet.
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 9	3-30 P.M.	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c	,, 9	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday ..... June 24 | Saturday ..... July 22

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until P.M. on the above dates.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Saturday and Wednesday.

2 P.M.	4 P.M.
Saturday ..... June 10	Wednesday ..... June 7

TO CALCUTTA.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations, below Carwar per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, will be despatched from Bombay on every Saturday.

The extra Steamer of the B I S N Company despatched from Bombay every Tuesday, will, until further notice be discontinued and Mails for Ratnagiri and Vingoria will be forwarded by the regular Contract Steamer leaving on every Saturday.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M Saturday ..... June 11, 11 A.M.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the Steamers touch at Gunder, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

A Mail will be despatched on every *Wednesday*.

4 P.M.

Wednesday ..... June 7

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED FOR PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

CODRINGTON—HEXTON—June 6th, at Matheran, by the Rev. C Cooke, Captain G. H. F. Codrington, Bombay Staff Corps, to Florence, youngest daughter of Charles Hexton, Esq., Revenue Survey.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRADFORD—June 3rd, at Delhi, the wife of Mr. G. A. Bradford, Collector, Inland Customs, of a son.
VANDERZEE—June 2nd, at Palmcottah, the wife of Captain Francis H. Vanderzee, Staff Corps, of a daughter.

DEATH.

GUNTER—June 1st, at Umballa, Harold Percy, the infant son of Captain H. Gunter, 73rd Regiment, age 1 6¼ months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1876.

ONE of the dark spots in Indian village life is the periodical visitation of some epidemic which enters almost every hovel and carries off one or more of the occupants. The villagers may have been living happily together, their minds perplexed about nothing more serious than the state of their crops, their cattle, or the ordinary gossip of their little community, when suddenly the destroyer appears, and the scene is instantaneously changed from one of peacefulness to one of terror and confusion. A sad instance of this fact has occurred in this Presidency within the last few days. Where there was once a thriving pleasant little village situated on the sea shore there is now a deserted collection of huts. Not a human sound is to be heard in the place from morn till night. Most of the inhabitants are dead, the victims of a terribly sudden invasion of cholera, and the survivors have left everything in their huts and fled to the adjoining mountains. It is one of the most alarming, and we might almost say awful, visitations which we know of in the history of any village in this Presidency. Golwood, the place we are referring to, is midway between Bombay and Surat, and on the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Being close to the sea, the officers of the Company have hitherto looked upon it as a kind of sanitarium, as it possessed many of the advantages enjoyed by Teethul and Bulsar, the recognised sanitaria of Guzerat. Here the guards of the goods trains used to change, and many of them had their residences near the station. Altogether, the population of Golwood would not be more than 200. Last week cholera, which we see is now preying around Ahmedabad, suddenly entered the village, and slew victims right and left. On the 4th inst., the first day of its appearance, no fewer than 57 people, out of the small population, died ; on the next day, 23 died ; 20 more died on the 6th ; and when we had our last advices from Golwood yesterday, there were eighteen new cases, of which three-fourths were hopeless. The few survivors, and every poor wretch who could move, have fled to the adjacent hills, where they are now huddled together, and struggling to exist on such food as they can find in that barren locality. Such was the terror and helplessness of the people when the outbreak occurred that they did not bury their dead, and bodies lay rotting in the streets for two whole days, during which the stench was abominable. Such a state of matters is frightful. The inhabitants of the adjacent villages would appear to have been too much alarmed to give any help to the miserable inhabitants of Golwood, and apparently if it had not been for the exertions of the Railway Police the place would still have been filled with unburied bodies. Medical help is now said to have arrived ; but the attack has been so sudden and fatal that we are afraid this assistance will not be required. We understand that the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities have given orders to all their employés at Golwood except the station master to quit the place, and in the meantime the goods guards will change at Bulsar. No room for fresh outbreak has been assigned, and the whole furnishes one more instance of the mysterious movements of cholera. Perhaps it would be idle to speculate on the causes of the epidemic, which must have been terribly aggravated by the decomposition of the dead bodies in the open air ; but there is one practical subject which may well be considered, and that is the necessity of help being given to the handful of miserable fugitives who have fled to the hills. The monsoon is approaching, and if the rains come before they can get assistance their misery will be most melancholy. We shall be glad to receive help for the Golwood fugitives. The Health Officer in Bombay has received intimation of the terrible outbreak at Golwood, and a watch is being kept on the trains arriving in Bombay.

IN the 28th Section of the Bombay Code of Regulations and Orders for the Bombay Army, para. 132, it is thus written :—"General officers "are to check everything which has a tendency "to multiply unnecessary correspondence, or to "increase clerical labour in regimental offices, "such as calling for returns and other documents which are not specified in the regulations, or for information not *strictly necessary to the efficient exercise of command.*" (The italics are our own.) The sentiments expressed in the text if acted up to in the spirit as well as the letter are undoubtedly admirable, and well calculated to improve the efficiency of the public service. Unfortunately, however, they can only be taken in a Pecksniffian sense, and until Government and Army Head-Quarters set a better example themselves, it is useless to expect any improvement amongst General officers and Colonels. The amount of paper work that now goes on in a regiment, including pay papers, daily states, weekly, monthly, and quarterly returns, correspondence, books, &c., &c. would, if it were not actually repulsive, be positively ridiculous, and the tendency is decidedly in the direction of an increase rather than the reverse. Each time there is a new Jack in office, out comes the proverbial broom. So it is with a new Department ; no sooner is it created than sundry returns are at once a matter of imperious necessity ; any one with one jot or tittle of authority helps to swell the stream, and the mania descends with very rare exceptions even to regimental commanding officers themselves. No sooner does a detachment leave regimental head quarters than the demand for returns at once rises ; commanding officers have been bullied by others, why should not they have an innings on their own account ? Now, if all the paper work that goes on was a matter of absolute necessity, we feel sure that even those who most loathed the details of office work would not complain, but the fact is a great deal of it is useless labour thrown away. Take, for instance, all the monthly returns that go in to Army and Divisional Head-Quarters ; what is the use of them all except to give bumptious clerks an opportunity of occasionally airing their impertinences ? As papers of reference they appear to be utterly useless ; for it is a notorious fact that when a portion of a regiment is required for detached duty beyond the limits of its own station, the first thing that is done by Army and Divisional Head-Quarters is to call for returns as to how many bayonets can be furnished, even though the monthly returns may perhaps have only arrived a day or two before. This shows how much use they are; for what can be the good of furnishing such an elaborate document, as, say for instance, the monthly returns furnished to Head-Quarters, an instrument of torture invented, we believe, during the present *regime*, if when information is required several more sheets of foolscap must be wasted before the detachment can start ? The official reply, we suppose, would be that these returns are a

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERRIBLE VISITATION OF CHOLERA —AN ENTIRE VILLAGE DESERTED.

GOLWOOD, 7TH JUNE, 4 P.M.

The first symptoms of cholera appeared on the 4th, when up to midnight on that day 57 persons died without any remedy being at hand, on the 5th 23 more died, and yesterday 24 more died, and out of 18 more who have been attacked to-day, three-fourths are pronounced not likely to survive. From the 4th to the 6th at noon none of the dead bodies had been buried, and were left lying about in all parts of the village, the stench from which still further poisoned the air. Medical aid arrived yesterday, but not before, and so the unhappy villagers have been left entirely without help; the people from Oomergaum, the adjoining village, offered no assistance probably from fear, nor did the Dhanoo police station send any one to help them. The Railway Police have since appeared, and have taken measures to bury the dead, but the village of Golwood has been half depopulated in three days, and is now deserted by the remainder of the inhabitants who have sought shelter in the adjacent hills.

THE LATE COLONEL MONTGOMERY.

LAHORE, 7TH JUNE.

Colonel Montgomery, whose death was telegraphed yesterday, was Paymaster of the 10th Hussars, and was formerly in the Scots Fusiliers Guards.

THE VICEROY'S AIDE-DE-CAMP.

Khan Khanan Khan, the Viceroy's native Aide-de-Camp, has returned from Cabul.

MAJOR SANDEMAN'S FORCE.

ALLAHABAD, 7TH JUNE.

Major Sandeman was at Mustang on the 19th May; all is well.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, 7TH JUNE.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, having recovered from his recent illness, has gone to Sandringham for rest.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

Her Majesty has been pleased to confer a Baronetcy on Sir Richard Temple.

MURAD AND THE INSURGENTS.

VIENNA, 7TH JUNE.

The new Sultan has granted an amnesty and six weeks' armistice in order to negociate with the insurgents.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 7TH JUNE.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Venetia, with the outward mails of 26th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 5 p.m to-day.

The same Company's s. s. Pekin left for Galle and Calcutta at noon to-day.

THE GALATEA.

The s. s. Galatea, homeward bound from Bombay, has arrived here with her cargo on fire.

LONDON, 6TH JUNE.

The sum of £137,000 has this day been paid into the Bank of England.

Bar Silver ..... 51¾.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 7TH JUNE, 11-30 A.M.

Mail Steamer Australis, from Calcutta, arrived.

GALLE, 7TH JUNE, 1-19 P.M.

Mail Steamer Bangalore, from Australia, arrived.

YESTERDAY the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Pedder, was fined ten rupees by Mr. Nana Morojee, for an assault committed by him on the 22nd ultimo upon Mr. Shamrao Pandoorang, a solicitor of the High Court. The solicitor and the Commissioner met that morning by appointment to see what could be done to abate a nuisance in a gully in Chewulwady which, if left to itself, would most likely have caused a pestilence in the neighbourhood. The Commissioner's proposal was rejected by Mr. Shamrao, on the ground that, as his neighbour had not adopted a suggestion urged upon him when he was rebuilding his house, he (Mr. Shamrao) would not allow the water of his privy to run through his gully. Mr. Pedder was naturally irritated at the unexpected obstacle raised to the carrying out of a sanitary measure at a moment when he thought the health of the whole neighbourhood was in danger. We presume it was not an anticipation of this adverse decision of the Magistrate which has caused Mr. Pedder to send in his resignation of the office of Municipal Commissioner. Considering the opposition which he must receive from natives who are obstinate against carrying out improvements necessary for health and comfort, a good deal of sympathy must be felt for a gentleman in Mr. Pedder's position; while the conduct of Mr. Shamrao, one of our half-Europeanized, English-educated natives, speaks for itself. Probably, if Mr. Pedder had had to deal with one of the most genuinely ignorant of the population instead of with one of our College fledgings, he would have had no difficulty in getting his very reasonable requirements carried out.

WE are glad to hear that it is seriously contemplated to restore the Contagious Diseases Act in Bombay. It was only a fit of unwise sentimentalism which ever caused it to be suspended.

THE authorities here are beginning to be aware of the approaching Plague. The Commissioner of Bombay has written in to Government requesting that assistance may be granted to prevent the disease from finding a footing in Bombay.

MESSRS. NICOL AND CO. have kindly sent us a copy of the following telegram, dated 7th June, received yesterday from their Cochin correspondent:—"Monsoon set in yesterday afternoon mildly."

LIEUT-COLONEL F. C. Trevor, who was appointed by Sir Frederick Haines, to act for the late lamented Col. E. H. Couchman, as Assistant Adjutant-General on that officer's departure for England, is to fill the post permanently.

THE Madras Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting last week, resolved, by the casting vote of the Chairman, that assistants in charge of mercantile firms be considered qualified candidates for election to the membership of the Chamber.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. Geelong, which leaves to-morrow with the Overland mails, takes out one hundred and twenty-five boxes of silver coins, valued at seven lacs and fifty thousand rupees, for Marseilles, despatched by the Oriental Bank.

IN exercise of the power conferred by Section 6 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt oil seeds imported by sea from Sonmiani into Kurrachee from the payment of the whole of the duties of customs to which they are liable under the said Act.

MR. JOHN BRUCE NORTON, ex-Advocate General, Madras, contemplates returning to Madras next November, and remaining either there or at Bangalore for a few months. He will be accompanied, the *Madras Mail* says, by two of his sons, one of whom will join the local Bar, and the other will proceed to take charge of his father's coffee estates in Mysore.

WE are sorry to hear that cholera is committing a great havoc in Dakore—a place of religious worship of the Vaishnavas, in the Kaira Collectorate. The Government has thought it advisable to proclaim by the beat of tom tom in almost all the big cities of Guzerat that the intending pilgrims should avoid visiting that place as far as possible.

A MADRAS paper reports that up to Monday morning last there had been three deaths among the men of H. M's 67th quartered in the Fort, and a European child has also died. It is in contemplation, it is added, to remove the regiment immediately into camp, and not await the time when the regulation number, four die to compel the movement. The weather continues promising, but we have had no heavy rain only one or two smart showers, which have been scarcely sufficient to allay the dust.

A CONTEMPORARY hears from England that the late Colonel Guthrie's rich collection of Oriental and other coins has been purchased by the German Government for £3,500. The collection was valued by the best authorities at £4,500, and it is much to be regretted that the British Museum was not enabled to save it for England, especially as the field is so cleared that another genuine collection must be extremely rare. The ability and spirit of the forgers of ancient coins is now so great that the best authorities are baffled, and all new collections are tainted with the doubt thus created.

CASH balances in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of April 1876, compared with those on the same date in 1875 and 1874:—

.....	1874.	1875.	1876.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India	1,98,16,358	3,13,42,630	3,72,85,519
Bengal	1,87,59,769	2,35,42,194	2,09,7?,?99
Assam	17,71,511	28,77,001	24,30,059
British Burmah	23,78,292	61,61,600	44,88,206
N. W. Provinces	1,09,96,155	1,48,28,079	1,70,42,588
Oudh	46,50,422	64,17,477	67,55,965
Punjab	99,51,783	1,10,12,349	98,74,162
Bombay	2,32,14,975	3,75,75,392	3,88,56,352
Central Provinces	48,71,088	49,63,824	46,15,626
Madras	2,55,72,430	2,80,32,989	?,93,34,?09
Total.....	12,08,46,779	15,54,73,455	16,64,49,921

GREAT success has attended the importation into the Punjab last year on account of the Dalhousie Municipality of a large number of English forest trees. The parcel consisted of over 1,500 plants of English and Spanish Oaks, English Elms Limes (Tilia), Beeches, Spanish Chesnuts, Copper Beeches, Mountain Ash and Larch, also some crimson flowering Horse Chesnuts. They were packed in two deal cases, and took only 41 days in transit from London to Dalhousie, where they arrived in February last year, and cost altogether Rs. 120. By the end of last rains, they were all (with the exception of the crimson flowering Horse Chesnuts) well-grown young trees.

THE *Voyennoi Svornik* contains a few notes on the number of houses, &c., in the larger towns of Khokand, recently incorporated with the Russian Empire under its ancient name of Ferghana. The figures given are as follows:—

	Houses.	Mosks.	Schools.	Shops.
Khokand.....	10,000	300	120	2,000
Marghilan ...	6,000	300	80	1,000
Andijan	4,000	200	60	1,000
Namangan ...	4,000	250	100	1,000
Uskend	1,000	70	20	100
Balygchi.....	1,000	50	10	100

Dr. E. Bretschneider's 'Die Pekinger Ebene und das benachbarte Gebirgsland,' just published as a supplement to Peterman's *Mittheilungen*, forms a valuable contribution to Chinese geographical literature. The author is physician to the Russian embassy at Peking, is thoroughly acquainted with the language of the country, and a good botanist to boot. Amongst the various excursions described by him, that which he made to the coal-mines of Chai tang and the Po hua shan, a mountain about fourty-five miles to the west of Peking, is certainly the most interesting, and yielded several new specimens of plants.

THE *Madras Times* thinks that the traditions of Turkey certainly do not forbid the supposition that some agency, even more certain to respond to the wishes of the actual authorities than the cowardice of the ex-Sultan, may have been employed. It really is not unjust towards that country to suppose that he may have been murdered. Had he been seized upon by his enemies when they deposed him, and committed to the hands of the executioner, the thing would have been quite in harmony with the traditions of the country, and we should not be surprised to hear that in sparing his life the conspirators had been deemed by their friends to be guilty of a piece of reprehensible softness, permitted only to avoid outraging the susceptibilities of the Foreign Powers. Suicide by the ex-Sultan after having renounced his claim to the throne was no doubt the best mode of putting an end to the difficulty, and Turkey has now the satisfaction of knowing that she is ruled by a sovereign who occupies throne *de jure* as well as *de facto*. There is nothing tends so much towards legalising robbery as the death of the robbed.

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 1st June 1876, that in Madras rain has fallen throughout the province, but except in the Kistna district it has been light: prospects are satisfactory. No rain is reported from Bombay except in the Kanara district: its want is becoming felt. Light showers have fallen in most districts of the Central Provinces, where preparations for the *kharif* continue. No rain has fallen in Berar or Central India. In Rajpootana showers are reported only from Tonk, Kota and Jeypore. In Bengal copious rain has fallen in the Eastern and Central districts. West of the Hooghly and in Chota Nagpore it has been scanty, and in Behar little has fallen; in Orissa no rain is reported from Pooree: the other districts have had a good fall. Agricultural operations are vigorously progressing. In Assam the rain continues and prospects are favourable. In the North-Western Provinces showers are reported only from Bareilly and Almora, and in Oudh from Fyzabad; but there are said to be signs of the setting in of the monsoon in the Eastern districts. In the Punjab no rain has fallen except at Rawalpindi; prospects are good. Rain has fallen generally in Mysore.

THE *Examiner* says:—"Mr. Pope Hennessy's 'difficulty' with the Barbadoes planters has set some of his acquaintances talking over the incidents of his past career. He has, indeed, from his youth upwards, it would seem, presented himself everywhere as a sort of stormy petrel, foreboding perturbation. When a boy at the Queen's College, Cork, he became the hero of a formal arraignment against the president and governing body of that institution, in which solemn Queen's Counsel were arrayed on either side, and the most pretentious machinery of the law was put in motion. When he obtained a place in the Education Office, he is said to have led a sort of secession movement of junior officials, because their chiefs declined to present them at court. While he was in Parliament he went round one recess among the courts of Europe "interviewing" prime ministers, and endeavouring to stir up a war on behalf of Poland, and he very nearly accomplished his object. His appearance at Cracow was the occasion then of a demonstration fit for the conquering hero who had delivered a nation. When he was sent out to the Gold Coast he made the Ashantee War. He has but lately arrived in Barbadoes, and behold! 'I was ever a fighter,' says one of Mr. Browning's heroes. Wherever Mr. Hennessy appears, people say, some persons will be fighting."

THE *Athenæum* says, it is believed, that Lieut. Cameron will experience no difficulty in organizing his new expedition into Central Africa, by way of the Congo; and it is much to be hoped that the suggestion of a contemporary, that the Admiralty should promote the gallant lieutenant, and provide him with steam launches for continuing his explorations may be adopted. As regards the Congo, the difficulties of penetrating into Africa by that river have been over-estimated since the so-called failure of Lieut. Grandy, who, it is well known, was recalled when he was on the point of succeeding, having got beyond the tribes most interested in impeding the progress of white men into the interior, whilst experience had taught him what was wanted. There can be little doubt that Lieut. Cameron will meet with plenty of support, and that many will volunteer to follow such a leader, should he require their services. Merchants will not be slow to play their part in developing the resources of the rich country lately traversed and made known to us by our gallant countryman, whilst it is probable that their enterprise and capital will meet with a more than satisfactory return. The healthiness of the country seems to be greater than we have hitherto been led to believe, whilst, the Yellala Falls once passed, the navigation of the Congo will not present any unusual difficulties, either to explorers or traders.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION FOR THE FORT WARD.

THE election of a member of the Municipal Corporation for the Fort, Colaba, and Esplanade Ward, known as Ward No. 1, in place of Mr. J. M. Maclean, resigned, took place yesterday at the Municipal offices. The polling offices was Mr. J. F. Hutchinson, who has distinguished himself lately for his tact in dealing with rate-payers pressing upon him in the exercise of their electoral franchise. The election took place between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 P. M. But on this occasion, Mr. Hutchinson found he had very little of the enthusiasm of rate-payers exhibiting itself around his desk, for up to 2 o'clock, only half a dozen qualified voters presented themselves before him. Very little or no excitement prevailed, for there was only one candidate, Mr. Grattan Geary, in the field; and the electors seemed to be so far lethargic as to drop in at intervals of an hour or so.

This ward contains a population of 59,160 persons, of whom 701 are entitled to vote at Municipal elections. Of the latter, 67 are Europeans, 5 Portuguese, 10 Jews and Armenians, 148 Hindoos, 37 Mahomedans, and 402 Parsees; while 32 votes are held by companies. It speaks very little for the zeal of the electors or the popularity of the candidate that, out of 701 voters, only 28 exercised their privilege at yesterday's election.

At 6 P. M., the polling officer declared the result of the election to be as follows:—

Mr. Grattan Geary . . . . . 20 votes.

Besides the above, eight other votes were recorded—two as objected votes, and the other six as of those unqualified to vote.

THE BOMBAY MAHOMEDANS AND THE LATE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

To the Mahomedan of India the Sultan of *Room*, or Turkey, is something more than the mere ruler of a distant country, for while territorially the ruler of Turkey and the Turkish possessions only, he is looked up to by Moslems of every rank and grade throughout the orthodox Mahomedan world as the earthly head of their religion. True, there is the Sheriff of Mecca, but even he is in general regarded, as if not inferior, at least not more than equal with the Sultan, and the successful operations of the Turkish arms in the Hejaz and Yemen have done much to enhance the high estimation in which His Majesty has been almost always held; nor has the warmth of the regard they show for him been lessened by the recovery of Mecca from the Wahabees—who like all religious reformers, are cordially and sincerely detested by their co-religionists, who prefer to retain and practice their creed and rites, in accordance with the modes and ceremonies handed down by tradition, rather than accept the new-fangled and over-strained theories and rules which the reformers have drawn from, or based upon the Koran. In India, especially in Bombay, where the yearly efflux and influx of pilgrims brings the Mahomedan inhabitants into almost constant contact with Arabs, Persians and other foreigners who however widely they may differ from them on the subject of minor doctrinal points, still claim the universal privileges of Moslem brotherhood as being followers of the "One True God, and Mahomed His Prophet." From these men the "faithful" in India learn from time to time the state of the countries in which the green flag of Islam still waves—the emblem of royalty, though its colour is significant of servitude. From these sources the Hindee Moslem learns to appreciate the position which the Sultan holds among Mahomedans generally, and by them he is taught to regard the interests of the Mahomedan world as identical with the interests of the Sultan of *Roum*. Such being the case it cannot be wondered at that the telegrams, which Reuter has flashed from London during the past few days, have been read with concentrated attention and a significant interest by the Mussulmans of Bombay; or that the deepest and most profound emotions have been stirred up within them, under cover of that placid, unruffled exterior, which is the greatest existing evidence of the bold which the doctrines of the "illiterate prophet" still has on the minds of his followers. Following so rapidly after the Salonica affair, it is not surprizing that the entire Mahomedan world is in a state of nervous anxiety as to what all these events are leading. The *Padshah-i-Roos*, or Emperor of Russia, and his intentions have for months back afforded a disquieting topic for the consideration of Moslems, and here in India, where almost daily news of the progress of events at Istamboul (Constantinople) comes from London, the feelings of uneasiness and anticipations of danger were increased by the ungrounded fear that the English press were either under Government orders, or of their own free will, designedly misrepresenting the true position as it stood from time to time. On Abdul Aziz was centred the hopes and fears of all, but now that he is gone so far from these feelings being suppressed, the present position gives to them an additional intensity. That the Sultan's deposition was in accordance with the wishes of his people is a fact utterly repudiated here. Such treachery, to the *Sultan-i-Islam*, is too directly opposed to the religious feelings of the Indian Moslem, so that he cannot as yet admit it to have existed; moreover, the great body of Hindees look upon the Sultan as having performed to the fullest extent the duties which devolved upon him as monarch, nor will they countenance the thought that he was otherwise than he should have been. We have as yet no reliable news of the manner in which this sudden event has been received elsewhere, nor can we at present form a satisfactory judgment as to what its immediate results will be. One thing alone is certain: recent occurrences have awakened the attention of all Mussulmans to the perilous position in which the Turks now are, and should defensive action be called for it will everywhere find the followers of Islam ready and eager to use the opportunity. Here in Bombay no actual excitement was caused by the intelligence received, but in the bazaars, and the musjids, as in the coffee shops and private houses there was but one theme, and men, who have never gone a day's journey from Bombay and never will, showed as deep an interest in the matter as did the few subjects of the Turkish Government, who are resident in Bombay. On Monday when the news of the Sultan's death were circulated in the town, a number of respectable shopkeepers and others, members of different Mahomedan sects, including Memons, Deccanees, &c., went together to the Cazi, and asked him to issue a mandate to the *muezzins*, or men who chaunt the call to prayers, to announce the tidings throughout the city, and call upon the people to close their shops and to assemble in their mosques and houses and hold *moulids*. This the Cazi refused to do, and reminded the self-constituted deputation that according to the news received, His Majesty had terminated his own existence, and that such being the case it was unlawful to read the *Janazike Namaz*, or prayers for the dead, for him. Subsequently a meeting of some of the principal Mahomedans in Bombay was convened, and it was then determined that the Mahomedan merchants and dealers should be requested to close their shops on the following day, as a mark of respect towards the ex Sultan. Accordingly on Tuesday last all business was totally suspended among the Mahomedans; even the coffee-shops and cook-houses being in most cases kept closed throughout the day. During the earlier hours of the night immense numbers gathered in all the musjids, the ceremony known as a *moolid* being performed in each. This ceremony consists simply of the repetition of prayers, and the chanting of sacred songs, and is in fact the counterpart of the Roman Catholic *requim*. Almost all the musjids were more or less illuminated, according to the usual custom when a *moolid* is held. To-morrow being the Mahomedan Sabbath, the name of Murrad Effendi will then and thereafter be recited in the prayers for the Turkish Sultan in lieu of that of the deceased Abdul Aziz.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—From the *Public Health*, No. 41, vol. III., October 30th, 1875: "Although there are people who still cling to the notion that there is a particular virtue in the dark-coloured oil, it requires no lengthened experience to show which is preferable to the pale and bland kind due to his case. Leading authorities are all in favour of the pale variety, of which Moller's is the principal kind. We must mention that, unlike many articles of commerce, Moller's cod liver oil has not been allowed to deteriorate in quality as it has increased in sale. From comparison of two ex-minations of Moller's oil on made nearly ten years ago, and the other within the last month, if there were any perceptible difference between the two samples, it was rather in favour of that recently examined, showing that the manufacturers are determined not to relax their efforts to keep the oil in its acknowledged high position in the market. Sold by all chemists in capsuled half pint and pint bottles. London depot, 631, Oxford-street, W.C.

THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE SEPOY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the question of the sepoy's pay is now under consideration, and as there is great diversity of opinion on the subject, I hope you will some day find space in your ably conducted paper for a short sketch of the different classes as they are. The subject is too intricate for any thing beyond an outline, and I shall curtail as much as possible.

THE Hindoostanee is generally a Hindoo of the "warrior" caste; stately, respectable, and scrupulously clean. He enlists at 20 and leaves his wife in Bengal. He lives on the cheapest of food grains, and puts by two, three, or even four rupees a month. After about 10 years he revisits his country and at first is somewhat staggered at the actual presence of facts which he hitherto knew only by report. He soon accepts the position and congratulates his wife on the predominance of boys. He marries off the elder ones, and returns empty. He is now a changed man; the loss of his cherished rupees has taken off the small taint of sentiment from his character; he lives even more frugally than before, fills his bag with greater care and begins to lend out a rupee here and a rupee there to his less provident comrades, where the security is good and the interest high. With indifferent food the "sentry go" exhausts his strength at about his twentieth year of service, and he takes his pension in the Bombay Presidency at some favourite station, or in Bengal if he happens to have any property there. His customary food is now sufficient to bear the lessened strain of his lighter labours, and he continues to draw his pension and conduct small but safe lending transactions for five-and-thirty years.

The Punjabee, Pathan, or Sikh has all the virtues and perhaps more than all the vices of Thomas Atkins. Cheery and active when anything is to be done; vicious when absolutely left idle; he spends all he can get, and, when he finds a confiding Bannia he is so surprised that he thanks God.

I come now to the Mahratta, the staple of the Bombay Army, but his life is such a constant struggle with want that the subject is anything but an inviting one. He enlists at the age of 18 or 20, and the first call on his purse is to pay off the expenses of his marriage. For this he has borrowed sixty rupees, and his father-in-law has borrowed a hundred, on a paper to which Babajee's name is duly subscribed as security. The peculiarity of this paper is that when the father-in-law gives in at last, it is still in force, and a good deal has been added as interest. The matter is then amicably "arranged" by putting both debts in one, and Babajee—to his honour be it said—continues to pay away every rupee that he can spare, to the day of his death. Babajee's wife joins him, and with a certainty quite remarkable, interesting circumstances necessitate the presence of the mother-in-law, who, thereafter, is installed as a member of the household. For the next eight years his life runs smoothly enough, his "family" pay periodical and protracted visits to their native village, on which occasions he lives economically in one of the many scratch messes got up among his caste fellows similarly circumstanced. Having no remittances to make he, on these occasions, pays off a part of his debts, but he no sooner begins to feel the relief than he is again sent hopelessly under water. He has to meet the marriage expenses of his children one after the other, and his honesty is such that a loan is instantly forthcoming. The balance to the former debt is, however, considered by the lender, and the interest is pretty high.

The unjust reproaches of his creditor now induce him to live on coarser food than he has as yet been accustomed to, and he begins to feel the wearisome night duty. At about his 22nd year of service he breaks down. He takes his pension at his native village where it is his curse to have been left a house or a bit of a "survey number" of land. A friendly Marwarree generously buys up all his debts, and squeezes him (I cannot use a softer word) for the rest of his days, having in the meantime obtained the signature of his children to a bond for double the original debt.

The Purwarree, or other low caste sepoy, is so notoriously improvident, and so burdened with infirm or indolent relatives, that no increase of pay would do him any good. Like the Mahratta he has a wife or two, and children in abundance; but the wives do cooly work and their earnings are added to the common store. They also, by less honest means earn money, which, for obvious reasons, they never disclose to their lord and master.

The Mussulman is the gentleman—the courtier of the Native Army. His politeness generally earns promotion, but he has from childhood been accustomed to live well, a fact incompatible with his position as a sepoy. I deliberately assert that I never knew a Mahomedan in the Native Army that I could say was quite clear of debt.

For the intolerable length of this letter a sudden stop is the best apology.

Mahableshwur, 5th June. EXPERIENCE.

P.S.—When talking of the sufferings of the recruit from cold, and the want of proper food before joining, I forgot to say that if he happened to have a blanket or a frying pan, he used to be allowed to carry them at the public expense (not exceeding 30 lbs.) This privilege was considered too extravagant, and after four months' correspondence it was finally withdrawn on the 23rd of August last. The importance of the "financial reform" was justly considered to be very great, and the check put upon this base hankering after luxury was complete, inasmuch as the recruit, having absolutely no money, is obliged to leave his "kettlies" behind. E.

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE AND STRAY DOGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Of late several letters have appeared in your paper complaining of pet dogs having been poisoned and connecting the Police with their destruction. In your yesterday's issue there was such a letter signed Ralph Nicholson, Surgeon. The writer purports to have been staying at Watson's Hotel, and states that while there only, a week back, he walked to the Apollo Bunder with a Newfoundland dog belonging to a friend, and that about an hour after his return the dog died; that being a surgeon, he examined the stomach and found that death had been caused by poison. Seeing this letter in the *Gazette*, I at once took steps to enquire into the matter, for though stray dogs are a great nuisance and of serious danger to the public, still the European police officers have orders to be most careful while carrying out the duty of destroying them not to interiere with any pets or particularly those with collars on, and in fact to confine their work exclusively to stray and dangerous dogs. I have ascertained from the manager that no person of the name of Ralph Nicholson has been lately staying at Watson's Hotel, and that no gentleman living at the hotel has had a Newfoundland dog there within the last fortnight, and had such a case of poisoning taken place, the manager says he would certainly have known of it.

If gentlemen, who lose their dogs and have reason to suspect that they have been carelessly or accidentally poisoned by the Police, would only let me know I should feel obliged and would then be in a position to enquire into the matter; whereas by writing to the papers under anonymous names I am precluded from enquiring into and preventing such grievances.—Yours, &c.,

FRANK H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 7th June.

DOG POISONING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a shame to destroy useful and valuable dogs. If these professional dog poisoners of Sir F. Souter want to destroy noisy, mangy curs, they have only to take a walk down to Byculla, and visit Nesbit Lane, Love Lane and many other lanes which are infested by noisy useless brutes, who do nothing but howl all night and disturb the peaceful residents of the place. I could not sleep till three this morning on account of one of these brutes taking it into his head to bark and howl at the moon. Sometimes three or four of them will get together and keep up a regular chorus.

The professional poisoners are natives, and take a delight to destroy the *Sahib logues'* dogs, but spare their *Bhaibunds'* and fellow countrymen's noisy, mangy, and useless brutes.

June 6. J. L.

TO THE EDITOR OF T[illegible]

SIR,—I had a fine pair [illegible] a friend in Malta, and th[illegible] ago. Knowing they wou[illegible] let loose, I got a native [illegible] take them for a walk in th[illegible] on no account to let them [illegible] went out for their usual [illegible] come back alive they were [illegible]

did not take them further than the bandstand. I would like to know whether all dogs are to be poisoned or only pariahs. If so, why throw poisoned meat on the Esplanade; surely there are no pariahs there? Why not throw it in the native streets where there are really pariah dogs? How long is this going to continue? There must be a great demand for dead dogs? The people who poison them must be paid so much a dog. Perhaps the Commissioner of Police will be good enough to let us know when he is going to put an end to this ignominious practice.

Marine Lines, 7th June. R. T.

PANCHGUNNY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PANCHGUNNY, 5TH JUNE.

NEWS-LETTERS are continually appearing in the papers from different parts of the world, but no one seems to have a word to say about this delightful hill station. This is not as it should be, for there is quite enough happening here sometimes to fill an ordinary newsletter.

In the first place there is that everlasting topic, the weather, to enlarge upon, and just now it is worth enlarging upon, for truly "within the memory of the oldest inhabitant" (as usual) it has never been so delightful. The rain is holding off in a wonderful manner, and the days are bright and beautiful, now and then a little cloudy,—just the sort of weather for picnics and exploring excursions. The nights are all that could be desired in the way of cold: we sleep with nothing but our noses out of the blankets, and this in May and the beginning of June! I suppose it would be cruel to ask how you Bombay folk would like a blanket or two just now? Visitors from Mahableshwur say that the weather there is not to be compared to ours, as there is "something dusty and suffocating" in the air there, not to mention the heavy fogs, all of which evils we escape. But there will soon not be many left in those higher regions to feel these disadvantages, as the Mahableshwur folk are fast striking tents and taking their departure—"going down to be frizzled," we mentally observe as we speed the departing guests. If more bungalow accommodation were obtainable in Panchgunny, I am sure many would be tempted to stay here for a time on their way down, but all the houses here have been occupied this season, without a single exception, and as many of the tenants have made arrangements to remain during the monsoon, house room is not easily procurable just now. I hear that the Governor will not descend until after the first burst of the rains.

Of course we are not quite so gay as our neighbours at Mahableshwur, but I think I can venture to say we are more comfortable in many respects. We have very nice Sunday services at the Travellers' Bungalow and the Mission House; the former are usually conducte l by our worthy schoolmaster, Mr. Brierley, and, thanks to him, the singing has latterly been something worth hearing, considering the absence of any musical instrument. If some kind hearted Samaritan would only send us up a small harmonium, we should be quite complete, and the gratitude of a whole community would be his. On the last Sunday in May we were visited by the Chaplain of Sattara, the Rev. Mr. Pace, and the Sacrament was administered after service. He comes in once a month.

On Saturday evening last a goodly number of ladies and gentlemen assembled at "Table-land," as the summit of a great hill or eminence here is called, to witness a cricket match played by the boys of Mr. Brierley's school. The event is memorable as being the first match ever played on "Table-land," or, so far as is known in Panchgunny, and surely never was there a more splendid spot for cricket known—it would seem to have been made for the purpose—a huge flat level surface, almost as smooth as a dining-table, and entirely without trees or obstacles of any sort. When I arrived the match was well on, and the sight was very pleasing. Seats had been provided for the ladies, and the ground was found very comfortable by the gentlemen visitors and the boys not engaged in the match, at least they seemed to enjoy a lounge and a stretch after the ascent. The sides were chosen by the captains, Norman and Pritchard, as follow:—

NORMAN'S.	PRITCHARD'S.
— Norman.	— Pritchard.
— Rowell.	F. Lake.
A. McKenzie.	— Steers.
J. Aikin.	— Smith.
J. Hainsworth.	C. McKenzie.
C. Todhall.	— Chesson.
W. Tudhall.	W. Aikin.
— Irving.	— Johnston.
G. Hainsworth.	H. Chesson.
G. Bedford.	F. Aikin.
H. Bedford.	G. Lake.

Norman's eleven went in first, and were disposed of for 41 runs. Pritchard's side then commenced its innings, and when the stumps were drawn only four wickets were down for 155 runs, to which number Pritchard himself (who brought out his team) had contributed 72—his play at all points of the game was admirable, and the batting of Steers (who also brought out his bat for 23), Smith, Rowell, and A. McKenzie, and the bowling of Norman, Rowell, and Lake, were good. Altogether, though of course not *quite* equalling one of the Eton and Harrow matches at Lord's, I believe our Panchgunny match was quite as good as many of those played on the Bombay Esplanade, over which such a fuss is made, and I hope "our boys" may be encouraged to get up a return match, or some other game for their own amusement and the entertainment of their visitors.

I must not omit to mention the Gymkhana which has already attended Mr. and Mrs. Brierley's school, so lately established here. I believe there was quite a rush of boarders at the opening, and all vacancies were filled up before you knew where you were, or at least before Mr. B. knew where he was—to put any more. If the school premises were larger, many other boarders would be glad to present themselves for admission, Mr. Brierley having already been obliged to refuse some, and I hope some suitable building will soon be found available, in which case I would recommend parents to send their children without delay, for a year or two, the climate being all that can be desired for young folk. Some doctors say it is preferable to England, and certainly no child can be found here with anything but rosy cheeks.

In conclusion I would strongly urge any invalids who require "change" to come up here the moment they can secure a house—the water alone will give them a new lease of life, and the delicious breezes another. If any doubt, let them take the opinion of your venerable Sheriff (Dr. Blaney) who has known Panchgunny from the date of its original chaos to the present moment. I speak from experience too, for I came here a very weakling indeed, not so very long ago, and the improvement in my health has already been very great. I could join a cricket match and acquitted myself in the cricket match I have described above, and I am improving every day. And I know personally of two or three cases of almost wonderful cure—cases in which the sick ones have been brought here *very ill*, but who have begun to improve almost on the very day of their arrival.

We are blessed with a Superintendent who is very kind and attentive to residents and visitors alike, assisting them in every possible way and out of every difficulty—doctor, superintendent, adviser, mentor, friend, all in one. The only thing I know of to better our general condition (though we are managing very well without it), would be a respectable slice of your Arthur Crawford Market, with supplies complete, and one of the wire-rope mountain railway sliding trucks to bring up daily replenishments.

BOMBAY.

A VAGRANT.—Henry Pound, an Eurasian, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total number of new patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this institution, Dhobie Talao, was 1,609, the daily average attendance being 190·77.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Muncherjee Pallonjee, a back shigram driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner at the Boree Bunder railway station.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Two cart drivers, named Narian Bytoo and Seedoo Katty, were yesterday fined Rs. 4 each by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for cruelly torturing their bullocks, charged at the instance of Mr. R. Nutty, an agent, to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Thomas Quigly and Thomas Flynn, of the ship Star of Germany, were yesterday sentenced by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, to two weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction, and to be sent on board should that ship be ready for sea before the expiration of the term of imprisonment, for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship of which they are articled seamen.

SMUGGLING OPIUM.—A Hindoo, named Jewram Wukutram, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, with smuggling opium at the instance of Mr. John Miller, an officer of the Customs' Preventive Service. The case stands remanded for hearing to the 15th instant, and the prisoner was ordered to be held to bail, on furnishing satisfactory security. The duty and value of the quantity of opium smuggled by the prisoner amounts to nearly Rs. 2,500.

YERROWDA JAIL.—We understand that Dr. Salaman has arrived in Poona from Shikarpore and has taken over charge at the Yerrowda Jail from Dr. Davidson.—*Deccan Herald*, June 7.

THE C.-IN-C.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Staveley are expected in Poona this forenoon, and His Excellency the Governor, with his staff, is expected to arrive at Gunnesh Khind this evening. A great many of the visitors to Mahableshwar have arriv- to arrive daily ers staff have ties here will ers have left,

been a very morning. direction

THE CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST MR. PEDDER.

THE charge of assault brought against Mr. W. G Pedder, Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, by Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, a solicitor of the High Court, was heard yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court. The complainant was in attendance at the appointed time, 2 p. m., but it was some minutes afterwards that Mr. Pedder came in with his solicitor, Mr. Leslie Crawford, followed by Mr. Walton, Mr. Braham, Mr. Weeks, municipal officers; and others among whom were Mr. Purcell, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Craigie, solicitor. They had been present in the Senior Magistrate's Court in connection with another case, and thence came down into Mr. Nana's Court, which was in consequence more than usually crowded just as Mr. Pedder's case was called on.

The Magistrate to Mr. Shamrao—Are you ready to go on with your case?

Mr. Shamrao—I have sent for Mr. Ghandibhoy, my solicitor, who will directly be here; and I request your Worship to wait five minutes.

Mr. Crawford said it was right he should mention here the circumstances under which Mr. Pedder failed to be present in Court on the last occasion; and he (Mr. Pedder) desired him to apologize to the Court for it. It happened this way. The summons was served upon Mr. Pedder by a constable, and having glanced at it, he sent it on to his solicitor. He was under the impression that the time mentioned in it was 12 instead of 11 o'clock; and he was confirmed in his impression by his clerk, who had also seen the summons. Under that impression, he left his office a few minutes before 12 o'clock, but when he came into Court, he found his Worship engaged. He did not then like to disturb his Worship in order to give the explanation which was now given; and he desired

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

At a regular sitting of the Court yesterday, the following among other matters were disposed of by Mr. Justice Pinhey, the presiding Commissioner :—

RE VULLUBDAS CULLIANJEE.

Mr. Starling said he had obtained a rule *nisi* calling upon Vullubdas to show cause why he should not be adjudicated an insolvent. He did not appear to show cause against the rule; and on the grounds stated in an affidavit of Premchund Lulloobhoy and Bhoyabunker Nanabhoy, the learned counse lnow applied that the rule be made absolute. The application was granted.

RE ALLABAKHIA SEWJEE.

The liabilities of the insolvent, who some years ago passed in London as "His Excellency" and was one of the promoters of the London and Bombay Bank, amounted to Rs. 8,65,500, while the good assets were estimated at Rs. 50,000. Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvent, said that out of 117 creditors, 11 had not been served, and that there was a great difficulty in serving them. Four months' time was therefore given for serving notices to the eleven creditors.

RE HAJEEBHOY GOOLAM HOOSEIN.

Mr. Budroodin, for an opposing creditor, applied that the case be transferred to the list of opposed cases. Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, consented; and the case was accordingly transferred.

RE JOSHEE JUGONNATH DEWJEE.

The insolvent in person applied for an interim order. Mr. Dhurundur, for an opposing creditor, opposed the application on the ground of *laches* and delay. The application was refused.

RE PREMJEE BUNCHORDAS.

Mr. Budroodin applied for cancelling an order of discharge made by his Lordship on the 26th April last. The learned counsel had a brief to oppose the insolvent and was sitting in Court on the above mentioned date when the insolvent's name was called out, but failed to catch it. The attorney did not call his attention to the fact until the following day. His Lordship ordered the application to stand over until next Court day.

RE ROBERT CLIVE SMITH.

The insolvent, the proprietor of "Smith's Private Hotel," Mazagon, applied in person for an interim order. There was no opposition. With the exception of one creditor who had not been served, the Commissioner granted and interim order for three months.

PETITION DISMISSED.

The petition of Thacker Bhimjee Cullianjee was dismissed for want of prosecution.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day discharges were granted to several insolvents, whose names and liabilities are as follows :—Sewram Sobhanjee, a grocer, Rs. 3,070. Robert Charles Alley, a guard. Rs. 751. Ramchunder Soondersee, a writer, Rs. 2,276. Kuverbaee, widow, Rs. 6,736. Gunesh Crushna Tamankar, a writer, Rs. 1,464. Dawood Dassum, a sailor, Rs. 1,019. Tar Mahomed Hamidam, a bamboo dealer, Rs. 900. Goculdhunjee, a mehta, Rs. 4,34. Cursetjee Buttonjee Parukh, a clerk, Rs. 1,671. Abdul Chimnaji, a mutton dealer, Rs. 1,685. Venibaee, widow, Rs. 3,693. Framjee Dorabjee, *alias* Dadabhoy Madon, a priest, Rs. 350. Ardasir Adurjee Motewalla, a working-box-maker, Rs. 707. Cursetjee Pestonjee Dorakbaoo, liquor-seller, Rs. 2,100. Thacker Narron Hurjee, a merchant, Rs. 1,796. Mamon Hassum Aloom, a petty merchant, Rs. 659. Mirmeherjee Pestonjee Tow, Rs. 14,887. Jiva Lalla, an oil dealer, Rs. 895.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, dated Simla, the 11th May 1876.

SURVEYS.

READ—Report on the operations of Great Trigonometrical Survey of India during the year 1874-75.

OBSERVATIONS.

THE number of parties engaged on trigonometrical surveys during the year remained the same as in 1873-74, viz., five: one party, which last year concluded the Brahmaputra series on the meridian of 90°, was transferred to new ground in British Burmah to commence secondary or triangulation in that province; an another, under Major Branfill, which in 1873-74 completed the survey of the portion of the Great Arc south of Bangalore, began a new line of longitudinal triangles in the extreme South of the Peninsula, and further advanced the connection between the triangulation of India and that of Ceylon; the other Trigonometrical parties were employed in carrying on operations on which they were also engaged last year.

2. The outturn of work done by these parties comprised 6,415 square miles of principal triangulation, covered by 89 principal triangles, and extending over a direct length of 397 miles; 6,626 square miles have been covered by secondary and minor triangulation, and 268 miles of rays cleared. In 1873-74 the area of principal triangulation was 7,190 square miles, the number of principal triangles 70, the direct length 302 square miles, the area of minor triangulation 3 650 square miles, and the number of miles of rays cleared 452. The diminished outturn of the present season is due (1) to the difficulties encountered by Major Branfill in his operations in the southern extremity of India and among the islands lying between it and Ceylon: his party thus succeeded in triangulating only 791 square miles, against an outturn last year of 3,239 square miles: and (2) to the transfer of the Brahmaputra meridional party which last year did 1,105 square miles of principal triangulation, to secondary triangulation in British Burma. On the other hand, the Jodhpur party did 2,472 square miles of principal triangulation in 1874 75, against 1,552 in 1873-74, and the Burma party on the eastern frontier completed 3,153 square miles, against 1,294 in 1873-74. This last result is highly creditable to Mr. Rossenrode, the Deputy Superintendent in charge, and to those who worked under him. The operations in the Assam valley were almost a failure, owing chiefly to the absence of the officer in charge with the Duffla Expedition, and also to the great difficulties met with in clearing rays.

3. The topographical surveys of 1874-75 were in continuation of those of the previous year, and the number of parties employed on them (4) was the same. The party employed in Kattiawar surveyed 1,749 square miles on the scale of 2 inches to the mile, against 2,201 square miles last year, and completed 2,200 square miles of triangulation in advance, against 2,174 in 1873-74. The Guzerat Survey party did 1383 square miles on the scale of 4 inches to the mile, and 392 square miles on that of 2 inches, against 690 on the former scale only in the previous year. This improvement is due to the greater experience gained in the work of utilising the materials afforded by the Bombay Revenue Survey. It has now been decided that the scale of survey adopted by this party is to be 4 inches to the mile, and still greater progress will doubtless be shown next year. The party working in the Dehra Dun, which last year turned out only 63 square miles on the 4-inch scale, has this year completed 225 square miles on the same scale, besides carrying out the triangulation prior to survey of the whole of Jaunsar Bawar. The Governor General in Council is glad to see that Captain Thuillier reports favourably of the progress made by the native surveyors, for whose training as a preparation for more difficult work in the higher ranges, hitherto worked entirely by Europeans, this survey was chiefly undertaken. The operations in Kumaun and Garhwal were extended by 2,176 square miles topographically surveyed (against 534 in 1873-74), and 800 square miles of triangulation in advance. This result is exceedingly satisfactory and very creditable to Mr. Ryall, the officer in charge of the party, the difficulties encountered by whom in the lofty and inhospitable regions where they worked appear to have been of the most formidable character. It is observed that the completion of operations in this field, of which only 1,200 square miles remain to be done, has been suspended owing to their costly character. The total area topographically surveyed in 1874-75 was 5,525 square miles, against 3,488 in 1873-74.

4. The tidal observations in the Gulf of Kutch have been brought to a close for the present, and the reduction of the observations is in progress. The Governor General in Council concurs with the Superintendent in considering that Captain Baird, the officer in charge, deserves great credit for the manner in which these observations have been carried out.

5. The portion of the present report which should have recorded the results of the Trans-Himalayan explorations of Captain Trotter, the Havildar and the Mulla in Turkistan and the countries about the higher Oxus and the Pamir, and of the Pandit in Tibet, will be separately dealt with.

6. In conclusion, the Government of India desire again to acknowledge the efficiency and ability with which the operations of the Department continue to be carried on by Colonel Walker and his subordinates, and the zeal and resource displayed by them in attacking the many difficulties which they have to encounter in the course of their duties.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE MEMORIAL.

To the most Honorable the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India.

The Memorial of the undersigned officers of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, holding appointments included in Schedule A of the Civil Leave Code, humbly sheweth—

That these officers are drawn from the same classes as the Covenanted Civil Service, and that the effect of the Indian climate on them must be the same.

That, in the matter of leave of absence, this has been recognised by the majority having been admitted to rules similar to those of the Covenanted Civil Service.

That this recognition has not extended to pension, in respect of which the rules published in 1863, are still applicable to all Civil officers not in the Covenanted Civil Service.

That, in consequence, while Civil Servants in England, serving in their native climate, have a claim to pension, on failure of health after 10 years' service; your Memorialists cannot claim an invalid pension until after 15 years' service, though Covenanted Civil Servants are entitled to one after 5 years.

That while the pensions of the Covenanted Civil Services in India and Ceylon, and all services in England, increase after each additional year served, no increase is allowed to your Memorialists until 10 additional years have passed, or 25 years in all.

That while the Covenanted Civil Service earns a right to pension after 25 years, of which 4 may be spent on leave, your Memorialists cannot claim a pension until 30 years have been served in India, exclusive of all leave.

That your Memorialists are also debarred from counting service for pension before the age of 22, even if appointed to responsible posts before that age.

That the maximum limit of pension is fixed in rupees, whereas that of the Covenanted Civil Service is fixed in pounds sterling.

Your Memorialists, therefore, pray that they may be granted :—

(1.) A reduction of the time of residence in India required to earn a pension.

(2.) A graduated scale of pensions allowing a certain increment for each additional year's service.

(3.) A relaxation of the limit of age for commencing pensionable service.

(4.) The fixing of the maximum limit of all pensions in pounds sterling instead of in rupees.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

GOLD IN BURMAH.

(*Delhi Gazette.*)

We find it stated that though the general impression is that there is not much gold in Upper Burmah, there seems to be good grounds for believing that it exists very extensively. A Mr. Golding, of Australian experience, entered into a contract with the King to work a square mile of gold field in the Magoung district for ten years, and he pronounced the fields to be better than any in Australia. Mr. Golding fell a victim to a malarious fever, and after his death no more attempts have been made by the Burmese Government to work the mines. There is reported to be a gold field in the Shan States to the N. E. of Mandalay. At Thayetpoingua to the S. E. of Mandalay gold quartz is found in abundance. Gold also is obtained in the Yaw district to the S. W. of Mandalay; and at Sagaing, Kannee, and Seinjo, and it is procurable not only from the Kyeendeen river, but also from the sands of most streams between Mandaly and Magoung. Silver is found in many places in the Shan States to the east of the Irrawaddy river; but the most prolific mines are at Bawyine, Kyonkteh, and Toung-byne, near Tleebaw to the N. E. of Mandalay. It is mixed with lead. A mine at Kampanee yields 40 ticals of silver and 25 viss of lead to one basket of ore. There are other mines at Baadween, Bandweengyee, and Saigang. In many places silver is found unmixed with lead.

Copper is found in the Shan States, but it has not been utilised to any extent. The mines at Saigang were formerly worked by the Chinese. The ore on the surface is not promising. Copper is also found at Bawyine and Kolen-my, where the malachite appears to be of a rich description. Iron is also found in the Shan States; and the district of Pegan, to the S. of Mandalay, is noted for its richness in this metal. The ore in the form of a rich hœmatite is found in abundance to the west of Saigang for miles up the Irrawady river.

Tin and platinum are also to be found in the Shan States, but the mines have never been worked.

Coal is known to exist at Thingadaw, about 70 miles above Mandalay; on the western bank of the Irrawady; at Shunygoo below Bhamo; at Mainbaloung in the Shan States, east of Mandalay; at Yalgnaw, east of Nattaik; in the Yaw district to the S. W. of Mandalay. It is found at Pagan and Shimpsgah and it is probably to be found near Mehhla and Yeynangyoung.

The coal-bed in the Shan States contains the true mineral coal, and has been pronounced by an experienced mining engineer to be equal to the best English coal. Solphur is also very abundant in Upper Burmah and is found not in mass or in its native state, but in the form of efflorescent salts. There are in all about eight places where sulphur works are carried on with an average yearly return of about 28,000 viss. It is found from 12 to 20 feet below the surface embedded in the tertiary blueclay, which is an alluvial deposit of the old red sandstone.

The soil of Upper Burmah, in many parts, is extensively impregnated with nitre which presents peculiar facilities for the manufacture of saltpetre; works are carried on at 23 places. The average outturn is about 40,000 viss. The price of saltpetre is about Rs. 50 per 100 viss; that of sulphur at Rs. 3 per viss.

Petroleum is very plentiful in Upper Burmah. At Yeynangyound there are at present about 150 wells being worked—the daily out-turn is estimated at 15,000 viss. The total yield of these wells is 6,000,000 viss or 9,375 tons per annum. The total quantity of earth oil yielded by the wells of Upper Burmah is 6,000,000 viss or 10,312½ tons per annum.

As to gems—rubies, sapphires and garnets, &c., are to be found in abundance at Mayonk, Ryat-peen to the N. E. of Mandalay—near Momeit. The ruby field extends over a large area of hilly country. The gem sand is found from 3 to 15 feet below the surface soil.

A German mineralogist, who had been engaged to develope these mines, but who left in consequence of some disagreement, declared that with careful working rubbies as large as pigeons' eggs could be extracted, and that the mines were very rich. Mines also exist at Mayoung, where very fair rubies have been found. Marble and linestone also abound in Upper Burmah, which, irrespective of the exuberant fertility of its soil and the value of its vegetable productions, possesses such exceptionally rich resources in metals and minerals that, if they were properly developed, it would become in no longer time perhaps the richest country in Asia.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE BOMBAY REVENUE JURISDICTION BILL.

(*London Examiner.*)

LAST November the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill was re-introduced in the Viceroy's Council. The history of the Bill is of particular interest at the present moment, as it is connected with the Indian Legislation Bill, which Sir W. Harcourt has intimated his intention of opposing when it comes on for debate. The object of the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill is to exempt from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts "claims against the Government to hold land wholly or practically free from payment of land revenue, or to receive payments charged on or payable out of the land revenue, or to set aside any cess or rate authorised by the Government." In plain English, the object of the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill is to free the revenue or executive officers from the restraints of the Civil Courts, and to enable them to overstep the bounds of law. The Bombay Jurisdiction Revenue Bill, however, is *ultra vires*, as it attempts to limit the jurisdiction of a British Court of Justice, established under the authority of an Act of Parliament. The Indian Legislation Bill has consequently been introduced for obtaining the power wanted. We trust, for the welfare of Western India, that the House will not grant the required power. We do not think that the Secretary of State for India would allow the Bill to become law if he fully understood the mischief and injustice likely to be wrought by it. The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill shows how necessary it is that all Indian measures not requiring speedy enactment ought to have the utmost amount of discussion. We will best illustrate our objection to the Revenue Bill by giving a short summary of a case which has lately been decided by the Bombay High Court. Certain inhabitants of the district of Surat claimed the prescriptive right to hold a certain village, called Kabilpur, at a fixed rent, and they naturally—natives are human beings—protested against the act of Mr. Hope, the Collector or Executive officer, in quadrupling the assessment of the village. They brought an action against the Government before Mr. Birdwood, the Judge of Surat. Mr. Birdwood is a late Fellow of a college at Cambridge, and one of the cleverest judicial officers in Western India. After a trial which lasted nine days, and which, says the Chief Justice, "he conducted with a patient and laborious industry, and an intelligence which are alike creditable to himself and the administration of Justice in the British Civil Courts in India," Mr. Birdwood gave judgment that the evidence produced by the plaintiffs distinctly showed that they had had possession of the village of Kabilpur at a uniform rent for a period of about 181 years, if not much longer, and that the quadrupling of the rent by the Executive Officer was illegal, and he fordered the defendants to pay all costs. From this judgment the Bombay Government appealed. These case was tried by Chief Justice Westropp and Justice Melvill in the Court of Appeal. The appeal was heard for four days. After listening to the Advocate-General for the respondents—the Government—their Lordships, in a most able and exhaustive judgment, confirmed Mr. Birdwood's decision, and gave a decree against the Government, with costs. The money for the costs will unfortunately have to come out of the pockets of the poor cultivators and other taxpayers. The Chief Justice, in the course of his judgment, said :—

The plaintiffs have established their case with a degree of clearness almost marvellous, when the length of time and of the accounts is considered. . . . The very few and slight exceptions to this uniformity of the assessment, occurring as they do mostly in the early accounts, are merely such *paucæ maculæ* as, to the fair and moderate, rather help to prove the rule, and could suggest imperfection of title to none but the over-keen and acute in resumption, whose well-intentioned but excessive zeal to advance the interests of the State really produces the opposite result.

Their Lordships then emphatically state that "*To quadruple the rent as the Revenue Department has attempted to do here is virtually to confiscate the property.*" We wonder what the Marquis or Salisbury, or Lord Derby, or any other great English landlord, would say if the Executive Government of this country attempted to confiscate" property which they held for a period of about 180 years, if not much longer. We wonder if their loyalty would stand this severe test. Finally, at the end of the judgment, the Chief Justice, Sir Michael Westropp, speaking for himself and Justice Melvill, made the following important remarks, to which we call the attention of the Secretary of State for India and members of the House who have any regard for right and justice.

In conclusion, we must hope that the facts of this case are not fully known to those members of the Revenue Department on whose advise the assessment on this village of Kabilpur has been nearly quadrupled. Such an absence of knowledge, however, would indicate a system of investigation so imperfect, perfunctory, and one-sided as, if not liable to judicial supervision, must endanger the rights of property. *Of that system we regret to say that this case would be no isolated instance.* We are reluctant to think that the alternative hypothesis could be true—namely, that, notwithstanding an ample knowledge of the facts (which have been so satisfactorily established in the District Court and here), there could have been so much indiscreet overzeal for the revenue as to induce any officer to manifest such a deliberate disregard for ancient vested rights, as it would be painful to think could be possible under British rule. A recurrence of similar cases would go far to shake the belief of Her Majesty's subjects in this country in the permanence of any landed property whatsoever.

If the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill had become law, these cases would have been removed from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, and a great and grievous wrong would have been committed. Property held by an ancient title would have been confiscated. One of the chief causes of the Indian Mutiny was the ignorance and disregard of vested rights. Lord Lawrence, in his evidense before the Finance Committee, declared that the contentment of the agricultural population is the main security for the maintenance of our rule in India. "Nothing could happen in India if the agricultural population were, as a whole, on our side. On the other hand, the alienation of the lands was a reason why many of the people joined against us in the Mutiny who would otherwise have been on our side." The question arises, who are best able to judge of obscure questions of title, Revenue Officers or Judges who have had years of judicial training, and who try the cases in Court, where they hear the facts fully debated by professional advisers? The right answer to that question no rational man can doubt. The Revenue Officer cannot enter into the question with an unbiassed mind. It is his duty to gain for the Government the largest amount of revenue. He is always liable to err on the side of high fiscal views. His decision would not be received with respect by the people, because they would not believe in its impartiality. The native appreciates the justice and value of being able to sue the Government in their own Courts, and of being certain of getting a fair decision from a Judge, who is also a Government servant. It was the one thing he could not get from his own rulers. It impresses him with a sense of our fairness and power. It proves to him that we have no desire to confiscate the landed estates of private property. It is on the other hand, we can easily understand that an active Executive Officer should be desirous of freeing himself from the oppressive trammels of law and of the Civil Courts; but after reading the able judgment in the Kabilpur case we are confirmed in the belief that the restraints should exist. This case shows that the confiscation of a property of more than two centuries' standing would have taken place if the Civil Courts had not interfered. The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill deprives them of the right of interference. It makes the Revenue Officers in Western India independent of Courts of Justice, and irresponsible for their treatment of tax-payers. But we trust, after the judgment of the Bombay High Court, that the Bill will be abandoned. But if it is not it will confirm the feelings which the recent proceedings at Simla have created, that the Indian Legislative Council are apt to lend themselves to the prejudices of a clever but jealous and dogmatic man. It is a strange coincidence that the civil servant who attempted to confiscate the Kabilpur village is the same person who introduced the Tariffs Act at Simla, and brought forward the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill. If the Bill passes the Indian Legislative Council, we trust the Secretary of State will exercise his right to veto it. We sincerely trust that he will not sanction it without sufficient examination. The measure has been condemned by the press of Western India. It has been condemned by native opinion. It has been condemned by the highest judicial officers.

"BORN IN A LIBRARY."

(*The World.*)

THERE existed, it would seem, among some of the 'representatives of literature and journalism' who were entertained by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House ten days ago, an impression that they would enjoy the distinguished honour of meeting face to face a Prime Minister who is not incorrectly supposed to have made literature a stepping-stone to political fame and power. On the whole, it is to be regretted that Mr. Disraeli did not find it 'consistent with his engagements' to be present. A statesman who is a septuagenarian and at the head of the affairs of a great people cannot reasonably be expected to accept every invitation which he receives. But here there was an opportunity for Mr. Disraeli, and he decided to neglect it. It is part of that Tory tradition which Mr. Disraeli so religiously cultivates to affect a contempt for literature in general, and periodical literature and its representatives in particular; and the present Prime Minister does but in these, as in many other particulars, follow in the footsteps of Pitt and Peel. Still there are occasions when the most exalted of personages may with advantage to himself be the means of affording infinite gratification of the most innocent kind to a considerable body of his fellow-creatures, by publicly showing that he is not ashamed to recognise the instrumentality by which he first began to scale the walls of fame. Mr. Disraeli's obligations to literature are really twofold. In the first place, he has done much by his pen for himself; in the second place, the pens of others have done much for him. With the exception, perhaps, of Mr. Lowe, Mr. Disraeli has of late years probably made no malignantly personal enemy. He has hit his political opponents hard, but his blows have always been fair. The English press has recognised the fact with approval and admiration; and even when Mr. Disraeli has been criticised and it may be on certain specific counts condemned, there has been a conspicious absence in its tone of that acrimony with which Mr. Gladstone was so persistently assailed by the Opposition prints of his day of power. This circumstance has struck foreigners even more strongly than ourselves, and Mr. Disraeli's presence at the Mansion House on Saturday week would have been generally regarded as a graceful recognition of it. No doubt it would have been an inconvenience and a discomfort for him to have attended. He would have been infinitely happier in the solitude of his Whitehall dining-room, with his cutlet and claret, a favourite volume or, it may be, a chosen friend; and if he had to make his choice of company, he would of course have preferred some of those brilliant and select circles wich he occasionally adorns. Still the condescension would have been worth the effort it might have cost, and would have diminished nothing of Mr. Disraeli's dignity in the public eye.

We have spoken of Mr. Disraeli as of one who has made literature the ladder to statesmanship. The late Charles Dickens expressed his regret on more than one occasion that the ladder had ever been kicked away, and that a writer, for whose daring and original genius the author of *David Copperfield* had a sincere admiration, should not have been content to achieve immortality by his pen. No contrast of character could be greater than that which is suggested by this pair of distinguished names. If ever a man looked upon literature as a means to an end, it is Mr. Disraeli; if ever a man looked upon literature as an end, and that the highest and noblest end in itself, it was Dickens. Dickens was perhaps the most loyal representative of literature whom this century has seen. In his advocacy of its claims upon its votaries there was nothing that was affected or insincere. It was not the cant of artistic sympathies which he talked; it was no mere literary sentimentalism which he felt. No inducements could have tempted him from the path in which he had elected to tread. He took the true measure of his genius, and accurately estimated the real mission of his life. He declined to accept any of the social and political honours which were offered him, and he died as he lived—a worker as well as a leader in the ranks of literature. "I am not here," he said, on the occasion of one of the Press Fund dinners, "advocating the case of a mere ordinary client of whom I have little or no knowledge. I hold a brief tonight for my brothers;" and those who were thoroughly acquainted with the nature of the man will not question the genuineness of the sentiment in these words. It would be hazardous to suggest that Mr. Disraeli has not as thoroughly discharged his function in life by dedicating himself to politics as Dickens did by remaining immovably true to literature. But when it is remembered that Mr. Disraeli has only secured power and influence because he first campassed notoriety, that this notoriety was gained through literature and journalism alone,—it may well seem strange that he should seldom lose an opportunity of regarding and even discrediting a connection honourable alike to the press and to himself. It was not *Vivian Grey* or the *Young Duke*—the former is said to have disgusted Peel—which commended its author to the notice of Lyndhurst, but the 'Runnymede Letters,' and six months after the last of these was published in the *Times* Mr. Disraeli was in the House of Commons.

The literary instinct which is so strong in Mr. Disraeli, which asserts itself in every speech he makes, and has its monument in every phrase he coins, he inherited from his father; the political instinct, which has controlled the actions of his life, is perhaps the heritage of his race. The contemplation of his literary laurels doubtless gives the Prime Minister of Queen Victoria the liveliest and deepest satisfaction, and thus much may certainly be inferred from the, to say the least, self-complacent tone of the preface to his works. After a brisk passage of arms with the late Professor Donaldson, who had spoken of his opponent as the 'author of some flimsy and immoral romances, whose claims to philosophy and scholarship I have yet to have explained,' the late Lord Lytton in his preface to his romance of Pompeii expatiated at some length upon the merits of a work whose accuracy and classic beauty were admitted by all. The most remarkable specimen of authorial vanity on record is perhaps to be found in Keightley's preface to the third edition of his *Fairy Mythology*, in which, after having incidentally mentioned that if his writings have faults they are neither want of vigour of thought nor expression, he goes on to speak more particularly of his life and labours. He has shed, he tells us, a 'posthumous lustre' both upon his university and family; he has, in his own treatment of the Greek legends, 'vindicated the moral and intellectual character of a noble people;' while, if general praise and extensive sale be proofs of success, I have succeeded in what I undertook. They are as yet unrivalled, and will long be unsurpassed. My History of England is generally allowed to be the one most free from party spirit; that of India to be the best manual for the servants of the Company, while mine is actually the best History in any language; and my Outlines of History is, one may say, unique.' Mr. Disraeli's introductory remarks to his novels contain nothing quite so directly self-eulogistic as this, but he acquires the world as plainly with the surpassing merits and success of his works as Macaulay impressed upon his lady and friends the excellence of his Essays and attractiveness of his History. He commends the 'historic accuracy of *Sybil*;' he is of opinion that *Contarini Fleming* will 'last,' for 'its subject is eternal,' and, 'though written in early youth it has accomplished his ides.' But the most arrogant composition of this kind which even Mr. Disraeli's pen ever produced is the 'General Preface' to *Lothair*—an arrogance, however, which is to be seen rather in the general spirit of the remarks than in any detached passages which might be cited. 'The aggregate of articles' which *Lothair* inspired 'is in amount unprecedented; and if some of these were unfavourable, that is because there survives the race of the Daniels, the Oldmixons, and Curls, who flatter themselves that by systematically libelling some eminent personage of their times, they have a chance of descending to posterity.'

In a passage well worth studying, Mr. Disraeli has sketched the chief features of his father's character: 'He was himself a complete literary character, a man who really passed his life in his library.'

Nothing was more remarkable than the isolation of his prolonged existence. . . . He had not a single passion or prejudice; all his convictions were the result of his own studies, and were often opposed to the prejudices which he had early imbibed. He not only never entered into the politics of the day, but he could hardly understand them, and never connected with any particular body or set of men, comrades of school or college, or confederates in that public life which in England is perhaps the only foundation of real friendship.' These words are exceedingly instructive for they suggest the chief points of similarity and dissimilarity between Mr. Disraeli and his distinguished father. The Tory leader has himself informed us that he was born in a library, and that he 'imbibed on some subjects,' in the course of his early literary training, 'conclusions different from those which generally prevail, and especially with reference to the history of our own country.' If Disraeli the Younger is indebted to Disraeli the Elder for his fine perception of literary power and artistic effect, he is also indebted to the 'early literary training' for the acquisition of those views which have been in his case synonymous with greatness—the author of *Conings* by has also inherited from the author of the *Curiosities of Literature* that 'isolation' which he pronounced so singular. And as one reads the passage quoted above, it is difficult to avoid feeling that Mr. Disraeli was himself, at the time at which it was written, conscious of the fact. The Prime Minister of England was also without the 'comrades of school and college' whom his father lacked. He has, indeed, possessed that compensating and greater advantage of 'confederates in public life.' Yet it may be doubted whether the later social experiences, for which these give an opportunity, can ever supply the want of the earlier insight into the conditions and the genius of English life. Thus the paternal legacy to Mr. Disraeli has been at once the cause of his strength and of his weakness. That he fame will long outlive that of his father there can be no doubt; for whether for good or evil, his name is part of English history. It may be that posterity will occasionally care to compare the two men; and if the Mansion House dinner of May 6, 1876, happens to be recollected, posterity will, if it views the matter aright, see a proof of the ignorance of, and indifference to, the prejudices and the sentiments of English society, which the son attributes to the father, were handed down to the son himself.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS.

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